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VOL. XXIII NO. 131 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

"Advance Constructive Programme"

—RAJEN BABU

Opportunity For Congress Workers

"KARACHI RESOLUTION CONTAINS SEEDS OF SOCIALISM"

Congress President Does Not Believe Socialists Are Trying To Carry Fundamental Rights Resolution To Its Logical End

The first official statement regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the Congress Socialists and their propaganda in favour of a Socialist State in India, was made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, in an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Sunday.

"I do not know what exactly Socialism means, but if it means economic freedom for the millions of India, then, I agree that the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights contained the seeds of Socialism", declared the Congress President.

The Congress President would have had no objection if the Congress Socialists had carried on propaganda in favour of the Karachi resolution. He did not agree that the Congress Socialists were trying to carry the Fundamental Rights resolution to its logical end. They were rather doing, he thought, quite the contrary.

He felt that though the various activities of the Congress had been divided into apparently different water-tight compartments, there was plenty of scope and opportunity for Congress workers for making very useful contribution towards the Constructive programme through helping the several sections.

The following are some of the questions asked by our representative with the answers of Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

Q. What is the Congress Programme? I am asking this because the present programme of the Congress does seem to require clarification?

A. The Congress programme at present is two-fold; one of strengthening the Congress organisation and the other the constructive work. In the first, are included the enrolment of Congress members, formation of Congress Committees and general propaganda among the people of towns and villages about the Congress, its aims and its methods of work. This naturally brings in the Karachi programme of Fundamental Rights and the economic programme. I think that there is room for everyone in this resolution to carry on propaganda for the attainment of Purna Swaraj, and for the economic salvation of the people. Congress workers have been asked to concentrate, for the time being, on the organisational side by enroling Congress members and asking them to get qualified for holding offices and establishing Congress Committees.

It is expected that Congress workers while enrolling members should explain to the members the Congress goal and the Karachi resolution and the economic programme. It is hoped that they will be able to carry on a more intensive propaganda, later on, when organisational work for the year has been pushed to a certain extent if not completely.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

On the Constructive Programme side I include not only propaganda and work in connection with Khadi, Village Industries, Harijan Uplift, and National Education, but also the establishment of good relations amongst the various communities, and, particularly between Hindus and Muslims.

Q. Don't you think that these different activities are divided into water-tight compartments, which have been entrusted to different associations; and if you agree, then what is the programme that the Congress workers are asked to carry out?

A. I think there is some misunderstanding with regard to the relations that subsist, or ought to subsist, between an organisation, say, like the All-India Spinners' Association on he one hand, and the ordinary members of the Congress and Congress Committees on the other. We cannot forget that public opinion in favour of Khadi, and in fact the whole atmosphere, has been created by the Congress and unless the Congress keeps helping these organisations, they may wither away for want of proper support.

SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS

The special organisations have been created for purposes of supplying necessary technical skill and specialised knowledge, and it must be said that those that have been in existence for any length of time have shown their capacity. But Congressmen have to take advantage of the special skill and knowledge and propagate it amongst the people, and, further, by their propaganda, create the necessary atmosphere in which Khadi and products of other village industries may prosper. The Congress Committees are elected bodies and their personnel is an uncertain factor and in fact considerably changes from year to year. I am certain that if the A.I.S.A. had not been created the amount of technical knowledge and improvements which have been brought in khadi would not have been possible. I am hoping for similar results from the All-India Village Industries Association. It is, therefore, clear that there can be no conflict between these special Associations and the Congress Committees and Congressmen have plenty of opportunities of making very useful contributions to these items of constructive work.

KARACHI RESOLUTION

Q. Do you agree that there is the seed of Socialism in the Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights?

A. I do not know what Socialism exactly means. If it means the economic freedom of the millions in India, mentioned in the preamble of the Fundamental Rights resolution, it is there. And it is there in the form and to the extent the Congress and the country can have it.

Q. Then what is your objection to the propaganda carried on by the Congress Socialists in favour of Socialism?

A. I can have no objecton if they carry on propaganda in favour of the Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights.

Q. But what the Congress Socialists say they are doing is that they are trying to carry that resolution to its logical end?

RAJEN BABU DIFFERS

A. I do not agree that that is what they are doing. They are trying to do something which is contrary to it, as their own resolution of which they had given notice at the Jubbulpore meet-

(Continued on page 12)

CONGRESS SECRETARY FOR QUETTA

Acharya Kripalani Leaves For Rescue Work

Acharya Kriplani, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress left for Quetta on Sunday night by the Kathiawad Mail to make relief arrangements there. He has been deputed to undertake the relief work on behalf of the Congress by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in view of the fact that Prof. Kriplani is one of the very few people who have organised quake relief work in Bihar and since he is experienced in the organisation of relief work, he was considered as the fittest man for the work.

Acharya Kriplani will reach Hyderabad (Sind) on Tuesday and immediately start for Quetta with the Sindh workers.

The Bombay Flying Club were approached by the Bombay Congress authorities for arranging an aeroplane for the General Secretary in order to enable him to reach the distressed area at the earliest possible moment but it was not possible to secure the necessary help as the available aeroplane had left for Quetta early on Sunday morning.

CONGRESS RELIEF FUND

Rajen Babu Asked To Urge People To Subscribe Liberally

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress has received the following telegram sent jointly by Dr. Choitram Gidwani and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, from Karachi:—

Provincial Congress Committee is opening a Relief Fund for Quetta earthquake destitutes. In view of the conditions prevailing there, Military station is organising relief for refugee destitutes, orphans and widows. Your support to the Provincial appeal is very necessary. Kindly issue a statement urging people of other provinces to subscribe liberally to the Congres Relief Fund. Kindly reply before evening.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, of the Indian National Congress, who has gained considerable experience in quake relief work, in Bihar, has been deputed by the Congress President to proceed to Quetta immediately to organise relief measures on the spot.

Acharya Kripalani has left Bombay for Quetta.

HEAVY STORM HAVOC

Passenger Train Meets With Accident

BOMBAY, June 2.

A passenger train met with an accident last night in a heavy storm between Purulia and Muri on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, says a report officially issued from Purulia.

The No. 128-up Purilia Muri Passenger, according to the report, ran into heavy storm, at mile 214, and the force of the wind caused all vehicles on the train to leave the track and fall on their sides. No serious injuries were caused to passengers, on the train, or the staff, but 23 passengers received medical attention for slight hurt, and proceeded onward to their destination. Through running was resumed at 8|30 this morning.—A.P.

NEXT CONGRESS VENUE

U. P. P. C. C. Fixes Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 2.

The venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress has been unanimously decided to be Lucknow, at a meeting of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon here.

The claims of Agra, Benares, etc. were withdrawn in favour of Lucknow.—United Press.

POONA RECORDS ANOTHER SHOCK

Bay Monsoon Active In Burma, Assam And East Bengal

POONA, June 2.

The Bay Monsoon has been fairly active and widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and East Bengal with locally heavy falls along Chittagong and Arakan Coast. The maximum temperatures are above normal in and around the East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts: Port Blair quarter inch; Akyab, Aashrst two; Myitkyina, Toungoo one and half; Bhamo, Minbu, Tavoy, Bassein three quarters; Mergui, Gwa half; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong two; Bogra one and half; Gauhati one; Cherrapunji three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in Burma, continue locally in Assam and Bengal and may extend into Bihar and Orissa.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 900 miles away, apparently an after-shock of the great shock in South Afghanistan, was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 10 hrs. 3 mts. I.S.T. on Saturday 1st June.—A.P.

MADRAS DELIMITATION COMMITTEE

Plea For Inclusion Of Harijan Representatives

MADRAS, June 1.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., President and Rao Sahib L. G. Guruswami and Mr. P. K. Pushparaj, Secretaries of the All-India Depressed Classes' Association have issued the following statement to the press:—

"While the depressed classes are generally satisfied with the personnel of the Provincial Delimitation Committee which has been recently set up by the Government of Madras and have nothing to complain against any individual member of it, they, however, apprehend that owing to the absence in it of any member of their community who really support the Poona Pact, the advantages which they except to obtain under the Pact are not likely to be secured to them. With a view to see that the principles underlying the Pact may not be lost sight of in the deliberations of the Committee and that the successful working of the Pact is ensured some member or members of the community who actively support the Pact should find a place on the Committee.

"It is, therefore, hoped in the interests of justice and fairplay to the depressed classes that the Government of Madras will consider the claims of the community and see their way to appoint on the Committee some member or members of the depressed classes who actively support the Poona Pact."—United Press.

Viceroy Opens 'Quake Fund

APPEAL FOR HELP FOR QUETTA SUFFERERS

SIMLA, June 2.

The Viceroy has issued the following appeal for the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

"No words of mine are necessary to impress upon the princes and people of India the severity of the appalling disaster which has befallen our fellowcountrymen in Quetta and the surrounding districts. The reports which have already appeared in newspapers based on such official information as is at present available will show that the calamitous earthquake experienced in the early hours of last Friday morning has resulted in loss of tens of thousands of lives both Indian and European.

HEAVY DAMAGE

The damage to property cannot be estimated but we know that Quetta city and civil and railway areas have been razed to the ground. Many surrounding villages are in similar devastated condition whilst information has been received to the effect that the towns of Mastung, Kalat and Miri have been practically wiped out.

At such a time I cannot but feel that all classes of people of this country will wish to give practical proof of their sympathy for the sufferers, Indians and Europeans alike, and I have therefore decided to open the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund for which I now appeal for donations.

ANOTHER APPEAL

In making this appeal I shall never forget the splendidly generous response India made at the time of the terrible earthquake in Bihar. I realise full well the magnificent way in which India recently contributed to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund. But this sudden overwhelming catastrophe impels me to appeal once again to the generous sympathy of the Indian Public and I am confident I shall not appeal in vain.

DONATION OF Rs. 5,000.

Her Excellency and I are starting a fund with donation of Rs. 5,000.

Please send your donation which will be acknowedged individually direct to the Private Secretary to Viceroy, Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

(Latest 'Quake News, Page 7)
Earlier 'Quake News, Page 16)

King's Birthday Honours

Jam Saheb & Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell Get K. C. S. I.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA WINS G. B. E.

H. P. MODY AND G. S. BAJPAI RECEIVE K. B. E.

Hon. Justice Murphy, And Mr. J. B. Taylor, Of Reserve Bank, Knighted

SIMLA, June 2

The following Birthday Honours are gazetted:—

K. C. S. I:—

His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of Dungarpur, Rajputana, His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura, Bengal; His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, C. S. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay; Sir. M. L. Gwyer First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, Whitehall, London.

C. S. I:—

Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon, C. S. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of C. P.; Hon'ble Mr. T. A. Stewart, O. S. Commerce Secretary, Government of India; Mr. A. G. Glow, C. S. Joint Secretary, Industries Department, Government of India; Mr. F. A. Sachse, C. S. Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal; Mr. E. F. Thomas, C. S., First Member, Board of Revenue, Madras; Mr. C. C. Garbett, C. S. Lately Chief Secretary Punjab Government Hony Brigadier G. P. Sanders, Army (Retired) Late Commandant, Small Arms School, India; Mr. C. M. Lane Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay Government, Col. D. B. Ross, India Army (Retired) Late Commander 8th (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade.

G. C. I. E:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur; Sir Findlater Stewart, Permanent Under Secretary of State, India Office, London.

K. C. I. E:—

Sir. Campbell Rhodes, lately member of India Council, London; The Hon'ble Raja of Bobbili, Minister, Local Self Government to the Governor of Madras; Raja Brijnathsingh of Maihar, C. I., Hon'ble Mr. C. Latimer, A. G. G. Western Indian States; Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Laine, C. S. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Assam; Hon. Mr. G. Cunningham, Member Executive Council of the Governor of N.W.F.P., Major General E.F. Orton I.A., Deputy Quartermaster General, AD.H.Q. India; Major General D. Deane, Indian Army Commander Burma (Independent) District; Sir A. P. Patro, Vakil, High Court, Madras; Mr. L. D. Wakely, Deputy Under Secretary of State for India, London.

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood is conferred on:—His Excellency Mr. T. Couper, Acting Governor of Burma, Hon. Kanwar Jagdis Prasad Member Viceroy's Ex. Council. Hon. Chaudhry Zaffrullah Khan, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council. Mr. J. T. Whitty C. S. (retired) lately Vice-President, Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Hon'ble Justice J. Addison. C. S. of Lahore High Court. Hon. Justice L. W. J. Costello of Calcutta High Court, Hon. Justice J. S. Murphy C. S. of Bombay High Court. Hon'ble Justice C. M. King, Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court, Mr. C. P. Colvin, lately Member Railway Board and at present Hon. Secy. King's Silver Jubilee Fund. Mr. J B Taylor now Dy. Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Hon'ble Mr. E. Miller, General Manager for India for Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, and Member of Council of State. Mr. J. C. Weir Member Public Service Commission, Govt of India. Mr. B. M. Crosthwaite, Agent, Burma Railway. Mr. L. L. Fermor, Director, Geological Survey of India. Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Landholder, Mymensingh and Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. A. M. Green C. S. lately Deputy High Commissioner for India. Mr. W. E. Preston, lately Chief Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Saiyid Raza Ali. Agent to Govt. of India in South Africa, Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, President, Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited. Thakur Sardulsingh of Bagseu, Vice-President, State Executive Council, Bikaner and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Professor of History. Allahabad University.

G. B. E.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly.

K. B. E.

Mr G S Bajpai, C S, Education Secretary, Government of India; Mr H P Mody, M.L.A., ex-President of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

C. I. E.

Diwan Bahadur N. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras; Malek Jorawarkhan Umarkhan, Talukdar of Varahi Sabar Kantha Agency, Western India States; Mr C F Waterfall, C S, Chief Secretary, C P Government, Mr. J F Mitchell C S, Accountant General, Central Revenues (on leave), Hon Brigadier A H R Dodd, Late Commander 7th (Dehra Dun) Infantry Brigade, Hon Brigadier D Ogilvy, late Chief Engineer Eastern Command, India; Hony Brigadier, H B Tucker, late Judge, Advocate General in India; Mr W W Smart, C S Commissioner Central Division, Poona, Mr F W Robertson, C. S. Commissioner Rajshahi Division, Bengal; Mr J S Thomson, C S, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, N W F P, Mr A A Ferguson, C S Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division; Mr R M Macdoughal, C S, Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division; Mr R M Macdoughall, C S, Education Secretary, Burma Government, Mr P M Kharegat, C S Education Secretary, U P Government, Major H G Howard, Chief Engineer, Electricity Madras; Col. C E Vines, Indian Army Ordnance Consulting Officer, India Office, London; Mr R Sanderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Col A H H Muir, Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Captain A G Munderell, Chief of Staff and Capt Superintendent of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay; Mr C M Trivedi, C S, Lately Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, Mr R H Hutchings C S, Lately Additional Deputy Secretary, Education Department, Government of India, Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Member,

(Continued on Page 12).

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Teachers to work between 7-30 & 9-30 p.m. Apply personally between 7-30 & 8-30 p.m. Tuesday. Karnatak Free Night School, 17, Kumta Street, Fort, Bombay. (4301).

Applications are invited from L. C. P. & S. Lady Doctors for the following seven posts by the 30th June, 1935. (1) One Lady Doctor to work in the Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas and the Margarete Gibson Maternity Home attached to it. She will work under the direct supervision of the District Medical Officer Thar Parkar who will allot to her the treatment of both out door and indoor female cases. The scale of pay is 100—5—200 with no house rent. (2) Six Lady Doctors on 100—5—200 plus Rs. 10/- house rent to be appointed either in the Taluka headquarters or such other town as is determined by the Board. (3) All the seven Lady Doctors will have to attend cases when necessary, outside headquarters for which work there will be a prescribed scale of fees. Private practice will be allowed subject to certain conditions prescribed by the Board. (Sd.) G. N. SHAH, President, District Local Board, Thar Parkar. (1171).

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen for appointment as Organizers on salary and T. A. Basis. Those willing to undertake adequate guarantee of business from an allotted field, need only apply stating age, qualification and experience if any. Capable persons would get benefits of Provident Fund Scheme for Organizers. Applications should reach the undersigned, not later than the 20th June. If necessary, information may be sought personally. Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company Ltd., Satara. (1167).

Wanted a very competent and experienced Gujarati knowing Graduate with Sanskrit as Second Language to coach a matric student. Apply to Box No. 4296, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately—An L.T.M. of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, who has worked in the Spinning Department in a Mill. He should be Marathi speaking and will have to work as a Spinning Teacher from 7 to 9-30 p.m. in the evening daily. The salary of the post will be Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Secretary, Textile Technical School, Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay. (4284).

Required an experienced Surveyor or Sub-Overseer, for upcountry. Apply sharp to Mr. Dikshit Care Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (1152).

Wanted from June experienced M.A.'s or B.A.B.T.'s on Rs. 60-10|3-100. Also G.A. Lady on Rs. 35. Shaligram Model High School, Ahmednagar. (4293).

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4266).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A Promising Career become a Certified Stenographer an Accountant and Expert Insurance Organiser. Individual tuition in Shorthand speed Typewriting Gregg and Pitman Shorthand Bock-keeping Banking Insurance Salesmanship. Commercial knowledge. New term commences from 4th June 1935. (4305).

Good education may come out of a hut. In a school it's education that counts: not buildings. Prospectus free from: Principal Abdussubhan, M.A., Muslim Boarding School, Deolali. (4286).

Matric and High School students buy M. P. Shah's highly recommended Mathematics and Science Papers. 4203

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back. (9173).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1160).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 11-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4267)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces for the Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., the first Life Office in Northern India to declare a handsome Bonus after its third working period. Terms highly attractive. Commission continues on retirement or death. Apply in confidence to the General Manager, Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., 54, The Mall, Lahore. (1153)

Wanted Experienced and Influential men to act as Depot Agents in all centres for the sale of famous teas on salary, commission and allowance. Apply for prospectus to, The Goldstar Teas, Post Box 243, Madras. (4248).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be closed from 17th day of June to 30th day of June 1935 (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1935.

(1170)

THE FINLAY MILLS, LTD.
RS. 1,000 REWARD.

We are given to understand that malicious statements are being circulated to the effect that the fine cloth produced in the Finlay Mills is not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills.

That statement is entirely false.

The Finlay Mill has never produced one lb. of cloth which was not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills either the present fine count cloth or previously.

We are prepared to prove this should any one desire it.

The above reward will be paid to anyone giving genuine information to our satisfaction which will lead to the detection of the person making the malicious statement complained of.

We hereby give warning that any person found to have made these malicious statements or to have spread these rumours will be immediately proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

(1168)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Messrs. G. EBRAHIM & CO., doing business at Iron Jatha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, has been dissolved as from Vaishak Vad 30th Samvat Year 1991 with the mutual consent of the partners viz. (1) Ebrahim Habibulla, (2) Gambhirdas Kuberdas and (3) Lallubhai Gambhirdas and that under the agreement for dissolution our client Mr. Ebrahim Habibulla has taken over the debts, outstandings and goodwill of the business and will alone continue the business in the name of the firm or otherwise, the retiring partners having no longer any interest whatsoever in the business.

Any person therefore dealing in any manner with the said retiring partners Gambhirdas Kuberdas and Lallubhai Gambhirdas either in their individual names or in the name of the old firm will do so at his own risk and our client will not be bound by the acts of the retiring partners.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of June, 1935.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys for Ebrahim Habibulla.
(1164)

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

FOR CHINESE AND TIBETAN STUDIES

Calcutta University Makes Arrangements

CALCUTTA, June 1.

From the beginning of the next academic year the Calcutta University will be able to claim the unique distinction of being the only University in India to make regular arrangements for Chinese and Tibetan Studies in the Department of its Post Graduate Teaching in Arts.

The Council of Post Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science has drawn up a scheme for organising Chinese and Tibetan Studies in the Post Graduate Department of the University in consultation with Prof. Bidhusekhar Sastri, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Probodh Bagchi and Dr. Probhat Chandra Chakraverty. The Council has recommended that a sum of Rs. 4,200 be provided in the next year's budget for organising the Studies.

The Syndicate has approved the scheme and has recommended to the Senate that the scheme be adopted for three years for the present. The Board of Accounts has been requested to make necessary provision in the budget.—United Press.

INDIAN WOMEN AND REFORMS

Mrs. Hamid Ali Explains View To British Journalists

MANCHESTER, (By Mail)

Mrs. Hamid Ali, the distinguished Indian woman who attended the Women's International Congress at Istanbul, has come to England for a short visit to explain the Indian view of the new Constitution at several meetings, including one at Manchester. Mrs. Hamid Ali is a vice-president of the All-India Women's Conference, and was one of the three women delegates by the organised women of India to express their opinions to the Joint Select Committee on Indian constitutional reform.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson invited several journalists to meet Mrs. Hamid Ali, and the first thing they asked her was whether she was not pleased at the proposal to include six women on the Central Council, a point for which Englishwomen had been pressing.

Mrs. Hamid Ali was troubled about this for she had to say that while she realised her English friends had done a big thing and she was grateful to them, yet it was difficult to be enthusiastic about securing a concession of six seats when the whole of organised Indian opinion in her country condemned the Government of India Bill. Then she explained what was the opinion of India at the time she left for Istanbul.

What she said was impressive as representing the organised women of India, the women who, for the most part, stand aside from party politics though they work hard to secure urgently needed social reforms through legislation, and who, as Mrs. Hamid Ali repeated this afternoon, are determined to stand by the men in whatever action they may take concerning the new Constitution.

DOMINION STATUS

The great grievance was the failure to state definitely that India was to have Dominion status. India would not have complained if she had been assured of being able to reach her full height in a given time, but now she felt that she had been put outside the Empire family. This grievance was uniting all political parties and she believed that, as they had recently been pursuing a common plan in the Legislature, so they would unite, if the unacceptable Constitution were forced on them, to prove that it was unworkable.

The best Mrs. Hamid Ali could say was that if India believed that the indirect reference to Dominion status in the preamble of the bill had any value, and if the bill were improved during its passage through the House of Lords, it might be regarded with less disfavour.—"Manchester Guardian."

LYALLPUR PEASANTS AND SETTLEMENT

Conference In June To Ventilate Their Grievances

LYALLPUR, June 1.

The peasant and socialist workers of the Lyallpur district have decided to hold a peasants' conference in the last week of June in a village of Lyallpur District. Prof. Brij Narain of Lahore has consented to preside over the conference.

The object of the Conference is to represent the view-points of the peasants on the eve of coming Settlement operations which will be enforced in this district early in the next year.—United Press.

Collective Agreements In Czechoslovakia

(I.F.T.U.) On the 30th April the validity of collective agreements was prolonged until the 1st March 1936, by an empowering act. The same procedure was adopted last year, prolonging validity until the 30th April, 1935. This year sees an important innovation, for collective agreements are made binding. Up till now in Czechoslovakia the general practice has been for the wages and other conditions laid down in collective agreements not to be compulsory on all, as they could be improved on or otherwise by individual labour contracts concluded between employers and individual employees. The new order now lays it down that the wages provided for in collective agreements cannot be reduced through individual agreements during the validity of the collective agreement, unless this is done with the approval of the workers' organisation which concluded the agreement. Employers who do not hold to the agreement can be punished by a fine of up to 50,000 kronor, up to six months' imprisonment, or forfeiture of licence to trade.

Sign Congress Pledge & Become Its Members

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS TO SINK THEIR PARTY DIFFERENCES AND TAKE TO CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Queues of people ranged from one end of the Kharak Bazar to the other, heard Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress on Saturday night, when he made a stirring appeal to the merchants to sign the Congress pledge and adhere to the Congress programme and ideology by organising themselves.

At the outset the speaker referred to the high esteem and regard shown to the Indian National Congress and its accredited representatives. He was loved because he was a humble representative of that great organisation.

The people of our country, he observed, loved this organisation with a fervour and enthusiasm which was almost unparalleled. That enthusiasm was in evidence from time to time.

SHORT-LIVED ENTHUSIASM.

But this sort of enthusiasm was compared by Lord Curzon to "soda-water." In fact it was so to a certain extent, because the enthusiasm showed by the people was short-lived. If only that enthusiasm could be conserved with unabated zeal, much could be done in this country. Yet the flicker of that flame burnt in the heart of many an Indian and that was what the country required.

"People think," he added, "that because the C. D. movement has been stopped for the moment, there is nothing to be done. Nothing can be said to have been done by us until and unless the freedom of the country is attained."

Referring to the Congress programme Babu Rajendra Prasad said that it was not insignificant. In order to put this programme into active operation, people should mobilise. The organisation could only be brought into perfection by consistent striving against difficulties with sincerity and enthusiasm and a devotion to the cause.

INDIVIDUAL V. COUNTRY.

The merchants should understand that the cause of the country was above all mercenary consideration. Individual interests could never displace public interest and could any one hold, he asked, that the individual was prospering, when the country was suffering?

The greatest drawback in us, he observed, was that we had not the strength and the purpose to organise. The programme and policy of the Congress was to mobilise forces. Sentiments also played their part in moulding public opinion.

"We have the intelligence to observe things, and observing the world's going-on" he said, "we form our opinion. But why should we not take our lessons from the experience we get from outside?"

WHY THESE PARTY SQUABBLES?

Much constructive work could be done in the country, he observed, if we rose above party squabbles. The object of the constructive programme was to make people independent and self-reliant and infuse confidence and courage in them.

In winding up his speech Babu Rajendra Prasad appealed to the audience to sign the Congress pledge and become Congress members. He thanked the hearers for giving him such a tremendous ovation and remarked that no address could be more true and sincere than the one accompanied by singing the Congress pledge and enrolling themselves as Congress members.

The meeting came to a close with the singing of national Anthem and a vote of thanks to the Congress President.

FIGHTING EPIDEMICS IN CALCUTTA

Considerable Reduction In Death-rate For Last Week

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The efforts of the Calcutta Corporation's Health department in combating epidemic diseases, are reflected in the figures for the week ended May 25.

There were 193 attacks and 74 deaths from cholera during the week against 190 attacks and 99 deaths in the previous week. Ninety-nine deaths were reported during the corresponding week of the last year.

Small-pox was responsible for 35 attacks and 25 deaths against 62 attacks and 48 deaths, and meningitis declined to 16 attacks and 12 deaths against 21 attacks and 15 deaths.

There were seven deaths from beri-beri against four and 23 deaths from typhoid, the same as in the previous week.

The total number of deaths in the city proper and added areas was 651 against 715 in the week ended May 18.—United Press.

SEVERE HEATWAVE IN GUDIVADA

Old Woman And Child Succumb To Sunstroke

GUDIVADA, (By Mail).

For the last one week Gudivada has been experiencing a severe heat wave. An old woman and a child are reported to have died from sun stroke in a neighbouring village on 28th instant.

The village of Kolleru Seema is in the grip of a severe drought, and the inhabitants are obliged to get drinking water on bullock carts from a village five miles distant.

Reports of fire accidents are being received here every day from far and near. Sattiganipalli, a hamlet near Kapavaram ten miles off Gudivada, was completely gutted at midday on Monday last no fewer than sixty houses in the locality being reduced to ashes. An old woman and a child who were inside their burning house were pluckily rescued by a youth who rushed to their rescue risking his own life.

The fire in this village could not be extinguished owing to scarcity of water and took its own course. Fifty candies of paddy were destroyed, and in one house silver coins worth Rs. 400 kept in a pot were found melted into a solid cake. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 15,000. —A.P.

THE DANTZIG TRADE UNION LAWSUIT

An International Legal Problem

The Dantzig Supreme Court will shortly be hearing a law-suit which is of the greatest importance in the sphere of international private law. It deals with fundamental legal problems which have arisen out of the forcible dissolution of the Trade Unions in Germany and the confiscation of their funds in May, 1933. A representative of the German National Socialist Party, resident in Dantzig, considered himself empowered, as a result of the events in Germany, to dismiss all the officials of local Unions in Dantzig, to prohibit them from carrying on any Trade Union activities and to confiscate all the funds in their possession. The first Court took the view that the revolutionary events in Germany had produced a new law, which was also binding on the Dantzig courts. This entirely left out of consideration all the basic principles of international private law and also the foundations of the Dantzig Constitution, according to which expropriation can only be carried out with proper legal compensation.

The Supreme Court now has to deal with the appeal which was lodged against this decision and to decide whether Dantzig, which is legally separated from Germany by the Peace Treaty and the League Covenant, shall abide by the provisions of international law which are valid for all countries, and also whether it can set aside its own Constitution. These are cognate questions to those raised in many countries ten years ago by the Communist expropriations in Russia, when Germany herself was one of the countries which did not accept the legality of the revolutionary acts in Russia and stood out for the protection of property against revolutionary attacks on the ground of public order, (i.e., the rule on which action taken in one country which contravenes the legislation of another country is not in any circumstances binding on the latter). Those interested in international law will await the outcome of this lawsuit with great interest, because it will decide questions of principle which are of importance in other than purely Trade Union spheres.—(I. F. T. U.)

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MONEYLENDERS IN INDIA

POWERS IN LEGISLATION TO BE LEFT WITH THE PROVINCES

The House of Commons again went into Committee on the Government of India Bill, on Tuesday May 14, and the Chairman (Sir Dennis Herbert) said he hoped the remaining schedules would be disposed of, leaving today clear for the new franchise schedule.

Sir Henry Page Croft (C.—Bournemouth) moved an amendment to schedule 7 to leave out from the provincial legislative list "moneylending and moneylenders." He said there were certain customs and habits deeply rooted in the traditions and great religions of India which ought not to be dealt with piecemeal by provincial Governments, but ought only to be handled with great care and deliberation by the central authority.

The moneylending habit was one of the most serious and difficult problems which had far-reaching effect on great multitudes in British India. Moneylending in India was a scourge and blot on Indian life. Vast numbers of the poor might be said to be born in debt and to die in debt. The causes were in part social, and arose out of religious customs, and were in part due to agricultural depression. In the case of the former large sums were paid by the poor to the priest on numerous occasions. For instance, when a child was born a ceremony took place and payment had to be made. This was followed at frequent intervals by other ceremonies connected with the life of the child for which the parents had to pay the priest.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Rural indebtedness, which was estimated to amount to £800,000,000 sterling, was also a problem. Peasants who were forced to sell or mortgage land to liquidate debts were often driven to revenge, and last year in the Punjab alone there were 13 cases of moneylenders murdered by their peasant debtors.

Under this bill the Hindu capitalist class, which was largely associated with moneylending, would be in power in most of the provinces. How could it be expected that these men in control of the provincial Legislatures would initiate, much less press through legislation which would free the peasant from his debts When law and order was taken out of British hands the impoverished peasants might rise up with a programme of wiping out debts and seizing land.

Mr. Attlee (Lab.—Limehouse) associated himself with "this indictment of the capitalist system," and said that if it were translated into Russian it would be received with joy in that country. (Laughter). It would be better to leave action to the provinces than to the centre, where nothing was likely to be done.

DEALING WITH THE MONEY-LENDER.

Mr. Butler (Under Secretary of State for India) said Sir Henry Page Croft was right in his description of the evils of moneylending. In the Government's view it would be wiser to leave the matter in the hands of the provinces. It was essential that the small cultivators should be given more power, and it was by extending the franchise to the small cultivator and by encouraging the agriculturist as he had been encouraged in the Punjab that the moneylender could be most effectively dealt with.

A rule had been introduced in Bombay under which when the interest reached the same sum as the principal no further interest could accrue to a moneylender. That might seem high interest, but rates were higher in India than in this country, and sometimes reached 50, 100, or even 200 per cent. It would be impossible to apply any one uniform law to the whole of India to curb the rapacious habits of moneylenders.

The amendment was rejected by 282 votes to 32.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.—Westhoughton) moved an amendment for the purpose of providing unemployment insurance for the industrial workers of India. He protested on behalf, of the Parliamentary Labour party against the fact that the working people were not mentioned, nor their rights safeguarded, in the bill to the same extent as civil servants, policemen, and army, navy and Air Force officers.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the reason that unemployment insurance was not mentioned in the schedule was through no wish to ignore Indian labour, but because of the facts of the Indian situation. The condition of Indian labour differed totally from labour in this country, and it would be difficult to estimate the amount of industrial labour in India. Even so, there would be difficulties because it moved backwards and forwards seasonally between towns. But if in future any unemployment scheme for India were proposed it could be introduced. It would be legitimate to accept this amendment and to insert it in the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

LOTTERIES.

On the motion that schedule 7 be added to the bill.

Sir W. Davison (C.—Kensington S.) called attention to the question of State lotteries and said it was undesirable, in view of recent events in this country, that State lotteries should be placed in the federal list. The provincial list was the one in which State lotteries should be inserted. This would be more consistent in view of recent events here.

Sir Henry Page Croft pointed out that the Government had been unable to meet, except on a minor point, any of the amendments which had been moved to this schedule by their Conservative friends. They had proceeded ruthlessly, steam-rollering these amendments, evidently determined that no material change in the bill should be made.

All must be convinced that this measure must have been drafted long before the Joint Select Committee reported, and that the report was decided upon by the Government long before the Committee reported.

Mr. J. C.C. Davison (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) said that moneylenders served a useful purpose if they did not exceed the financial laws of human nature. It was a great mistake to think that these things could be done only with the guidance of British officials. In two States which he could call to mind legislation entirely initiated by Indians had been passed to regulate the excessive operations of moneylenders.

The Government had felt that it would be going too far to say that at no time in any circumstances if India desired them should lotteries be allowed. It was thought that if lotteries were to be permitted they ought to be under federal control, otherwise they might have every conceivable limit of lottery under different conditions. It was also thought that the matter ought to be dealt with as an All-India subject in which the conscience of the whole people should be applied to the question whether or not it was desirable that lotteries should be introduced at any time.

Schedule 7 was carried by 295 to 36.

MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS.

On schedule 8, which concerns the constitution of the federal railway authority to deal with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Indian railways, Mr. Dobbie (Lab.—Rotherham) moved an amendment providing that one of the seven persons to constitute the authority should be a representative of the workers in the industry to be nominated by the Governor-General after consultation with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Tom Smith (Lab.—Normanton) said there were three-quarters of a million railway workers in India, and it was a modest request to ask that one of them should be appointed a member of the Federal railway authority.

Mr. J.C.C. Davison (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) said the Government could not accept the amendment. The conditions of labour in India and its stage of development did not in any way approach the conditions which had been reached in this country, and to make the appointment mandatory might be a dangerous step. Under the bill the Governor-General could make such an appointment as the amendment proposed if a suitable representative of labour was available.

The Solicitor-General said the Government did not want to encourage what someone might think the amendment was directed to—the placing on the board of people who regarded themselves as representative of an interest rather than as persons who, with their colleagues, were carrying on together a great undertaking with all due regard for all proper interests which came into the scheme.

Mr. Davison, answering further points, said he could not give a specific assurance, but he could say that the matter would at any rate be looked into.

The amendment was not pressed to a division.

BURMESE WOMEN'S VOTES.

On schedule 12, which prescribes the composition of the Burma Legislature, Miss Rathbone (Ind.—English Universities) moved an amendment to reserve five of the 91 general non-communal seats in the House of Representatives to women. The proposal in the White Paper, she said, was to reserve three of these seats to women, but the Joint Select Committee, on the representation of the one Burmese woman representative who appeared before them to repudiate the reservation altogether gave none.

The Burmese women wanted complete equality between the sexes and not privilege, and asked for the franchise for the wives of men voters which would enable them to do without the reservation. The women of India, however, got a reservation of seats, while those of Burma both lost a reservation and did not get a real voting equality. If this defect were remedied on the franchise schedule she would be prepared to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Butler refused the amendment. The Government could not go against the findings of the Select Committee, who had been guided by the emphatic declaration of the Burmese woman representative, and no other representations had been received from Burma. There had been a definite increase in the voting power of the women of Burma from only 150,000 to about 700,000, representing a material proportionate increase.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Schedules 12 to 14 inclusive were added to the bill. On the motion to except the preamble and short title of the Government of India Act, 1919, from repeal, Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.—Caerphilly) pointed out that the Labour Opposition had persistently said that it was the duty of this Parliament not to be considering how it could stand by the preamble of the 1919 Act but rather how it could fulfil the repeated declarations and pledges given in the House and outside by successive Governments. They regarded the action of standing by the preamble of the Act of 1919 as an action which had little meaning and no significance beyond that the Government was not prepared to carry out those declarations and pledges.

The Solicitor-General said he could not allow the statement to pass that the inference could be drawn from this amendment that the Government did not propose to stand by its pledges. He wished to contradict any such inference and to refer the committee to what had been said earlier on this subject by the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General.

The motion was agreed to and schedule 15 as amended was added to the bill.

A 35,000,000 ELECTORATE.

Mr. Butler then moved the second reading of the new schedule, which extended to 32 pages of the order paper. He explained that the original intention of embodying the franchise provisions of the bill in an Order in Council had been departed from in response to a wide feeling that they should be in the form of a schedule. The general findings of the Indian Franchise Committee had been included in the schedule, which related solely to the franchise for territorial constituencies and did not include arrangements for the representation of special interests.

The total gross electorate would be about thirty-five millions, of whom twenty-nine millions would be men and six millions women. The basis of the franchise followed the conditions prevailing in particular provinces. In some the franchise would be based on land revenue, in others on local taxation. Hitherto the franchise in India had been overweighted in favour of the towns. In this schedule greater justice would be done to the agricultural population. The Government believed that under the schedule there would now be no section of the population left without the proper means of expressing its opinion.

Mr. Morgan Jones intimated that to-morrow the Opposition would bring forward amendments to meet the main points on which they differed from the Government.

The second reading was carried without a division, and the debate was adjourned.

The House rose at 10-54.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF KISANS

Bihar Congress Committee Postpones Consideration

PATNA, May 31.

At a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, held at the Sadaquat Ashram, Digha Ghat, ways and means were considered to strengthen the Congress organisation in the districts and Thanas and the members took note of the suggestions made and adopted.

Regarding the fundamental rights of the Kisans and help to Labour Organisations in the province, which had been referred to the Working Committee by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, the Committee resolved to postpone its consideration.—United Press.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

Select Committee Concludes Its Work With A Note Of Dissent

SIMLA, June 1.

The Select Committee on the payment of Wages Bill concluded its work to-day and the report is signed. A note of dissent has been written and signed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. Bipin Varma, Mr. Hosmani, Mr. Amar Chatterjee Mr. Mohanlal Saxena.

Both the report and the note of dissent will be submitted to the Assembly at its Autumn session.

It is understood Mr. Hosmani protested against the existing practice of not publishing the Select Committee Reports, unless the Assembly was sitting, which would mean in this case, the public would not know the result of the Select Committee's work before September.

A formal resolution will be moved in the next session to amend the existing rules in order to facilitate early publication of Select Committee Reports.

Mr. Joshi and Mr. Mody have already left. Sir Frank Noyce will be leaving to-morrow.—United Press.

TROUBLE BREWING IN KHARAGPUR

B. N. R. Workshopmen Plan For Strike

NAGPUR, June 1.

Owing to the continued closures on Saturdays, there has been a growing disaffection among workmen in Kharagpore, Adra and Nagpur workshops of the B. N. Railway. The matters came to a head, lately, because it is understood that the representations made by workmen to the authorities had not effect.

The workmen are now organising themselves and a strike is expected which will involve all the three workshops. It is believed that on account of Saturday closures the wokmen were badly hit. The strike may involve nearly 10,000 men.—A. P.

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UNSATISFACTORY AGRICULTURAL SEASON IN PRESIDENCY

Considerable Damage Owing To Three Cold Waves

"The agricultural season of 1933-34, though not as satisfactory as its predecessor, was on the whole fairly good both in the Presidency proper and Sind," says the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933-34. A special feature of the year was the cold spell, in three successive waves, which occurred in the northern part of the Presidency during January 1934 and caused considerable damage to 'rabi' crops. The cotton crop also suffered severely, the grape crop in the Nasik district was damaged and the yield of fruit and vegetables in North Deccan was considerably affected. Sugarcane in the same area also suffered badly. In Sind excessive rainfall in August and September proved unwelcome and adversely affected the cotton crop while, due to the cold spell, the yield from 'rabi' crops was somewhat below expectations. In spite of the uneven distribution of the rains the season was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

GROSS AND NET CROPPED AREAS.

The gross cropped area increased from 29,155,000 acres to 29,192,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,281,000 acres to 28,227,000 acres. There was an increase in the gross cropped area of 67,000 acres in Gujarat and 61,000 acres in the Deccan but a decrease of 94,000 acres the Karnatak, while in the net cropped area there was an increase of 39,000 acres in Gujarat and 26,000 acres in the Deccan, and a decrease of 118,000 acres in the Karnatak.

The twice cropped area increased from 874,000 acres to 965,000 acres, the increase being shared by all the Divisions of the Presidency.

In Sind, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a further rise of 307,000, 15,000 and 292,000 acres, respectively, over the figures of the previous year, due to the satisfactory working of the Barrage canals.

NATURE OF THE CROPS.

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

FOOD CROPS.

In the presidency proper the area under food crops, i.e. cereals, pulses, sugarcane, fruit and vegetables, increased by 91,000 acres or 0.5 per cent, as compared with the previous year. Among the 'kharif' crops, bajri showed a decline of 316,000 acres or 7.9 per cent. as a result of scanty rains in the early part of the season over a large portion of the Deccan and the Karnatak. The area under rice also decreased by about 5000 acres or 0.2 per cent. The area under jowar, which is grown both as kharif and rabi crop, did not vary much from that of the preceding year, being higher by 162,000 acres or only 2.1 per cent. Among the rabi crops, wheat and gram showed an appreciable rise of 268,000 and 80,000 acres or 16.2 and 11.9 per cent. respectively.

NON-FOOD CROPS.

The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil seeds decreased by 54,000 acres below the area of the previous year. The area under cotton showed a decline of 225,000 acres or 5.8 per cent., while that under tobacco advanced by 10,000 acres or 7.7 per cent. Among the oil-seeds the most noticeable change was an increase of 97,000 acres under groundnut, the Bijapur district alone being responsible for an increase of 124,000 acres.

In Sind, with the exception of jowar and bajri, the area under which decreased by 94,000 and 166,000 acres, respectively, in favour of better paying crops like cotton, rice and wheat, the area under almost all the crops increased over that of the previous year owing to more land in the Lloyd Barrage zone having been brought under cultivation both during the kharif and rabi seasons. The area under wheat increased by 337,000 acres or 34.7 per cent. and that under cotton by 178,000 acres or 51.9 per cent.

Variations under the principal crops are explained below: —

JOWAR AND BAJRI.

In the presidency proper the area under jowar rose from 7,599,000 acres to 7,761,000 acres, while that under bajri declined from 4,012,000 acres to 3,696,000 acres. In Sind the area under both jowar and bajri decreased from 612,000 acres to 518,000 acres and from 1,101,000 acres to 935,000 acres, respectively.

RICE.

The area under rice in the presidency proper declined from 2,027,000 acres to 2,022,000 acres, while in Sind, it increased from 1,108,000 acres to 1,118,000 acres.

WHEAT.

In the presidency proper the area under wheat increased by 268,000 acres or 16.2 per cent. The increase was shared by all the districts and is attributed to adequate water supply at the time of sowing. In Sind the area increased from 969,000 acres to 1,306,000 acres.

OIL-SEEDS.

The area under oil-seds in the presidency proper rose by 36,000 acres or 2 per cent. owing to the expansion of groundnut cultivation. In Sind, on the other hand, the area declined by 7,000 acres or 2.7 per cent.

GROUNDNUT.

In the presidency proper the area under groundnut further advanced from 1,195,000 acres to 1,292,000 acres, the increase being shared by almost all the districts in Gujarat and the Karnatak. The Deccan, on the other hand, showed a decrease in area to the extent of 88,000 acres.

COTTON.

The area under cotton in the presidency proper declined from 3,880,000 acres to 3,655,000 acres owing to unfavourable rains and low prices. The decrease was noticeable in Gujarat (132,000 acres) and Karnatak (113,000 acres), but the Deccan showed an increase of 20,000 acres. In Sind, on the other hand, the area under the crop increased from 343,000 acres to 521,000 acres, i.e. by 51.9 per cent.

IRRIGATED AREA.

In the presidency proper the area irrigated rose from 1,035,000 acres to 1,077,000 acres, the incease being noticeable in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Poona. In Sind, owing to the ample water supply from the Lloyd Barrage canals the area irrigated increased from 3,242,000 acres and 802,000 acres to 3,521,000 acres and 852,000 acres, respectively.

OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table compares the acreage under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses) in the various Divisions of the Bombay Presidency and their approximate outturn, in tons, during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years:—

Area in thousands of acres.

Division	1931-32 Acres	1932-33 Acres	1933-34 Acres
Gujarat	2,663	2,342	2,550
Deccan	11,129	11,052	11,104
Karnatak	4,668	4,702	4,542
Konkan	1,598	1,606	1,604
Total-Bombay Presy. proper.	20,058	19,702	19,800
Sind	3,636	4,387	4,526
Grand Total	23,694	24,089	24,326

Outturn in thousands of tons.

Division	1931-32 Tons	1932-33 Tons	1933-34 Tons
Gujarat	832	704	754
Deccan	2,007	2,077	1,904
Karnatak	899	955	928
Konkan	661	651	628
Total-Bombay Presy. proper.	4,399	4,387	4,214
Sind	906	1,104	1,065
Grand Total	5,305	5,491	5,279

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

The season was on the whole fairly satisfactory, both in the presidency and Sind. There was a slight increase in the acreage under the food-grain crops owing to the suitability of rains almost all over the presidency and good water supply in Sind at the time of sowing. Later weather conditions were however not favourable and the yields were much below expectations. In Sind the people became better accustomed to the new irrigation conditions and a much greater area was brought under cultivation. The yield was however less than that of the previous year owing to adverse weather conditions.

There was scarcely any improvement in the prices of the agricultural produce. The slump conditions which commenced in May 1930 continued during the year. The prices of wheat and groundnut showed a further downward tendency, which was specially marked in the latter case. A satisfactory feature, however, was the slight upward trend in the cotton prices.

BROTHERS
Competition

1st Prize Rs. 500 | 2nd Prize Rs. 200 | 3rd Prize Rs. 100 | Consolation Pirzes Rs. 200

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

RISE IN CHOLERA MORTALITY

Small-Pox Continues To Take Heavy Toll In Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 25th May were as under:—

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 50 attacks and 18 deaths against 17 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 21 attacks and 7 deaths against 5-7 in the previous week: Sholapur 19-7 against 8-2; Satara 4-2 against 1-1; Belgaum 3-0 against nil; Kolaba 2-1 against 2-1 and Poona 1-1 against 1-0.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 645 bringing the total since January 1st to 4,959.

Plague:—In the presidency there were in all 17 attacks and 10 deaths from plague against 13-8 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Ratnagiri 13 attacks and 6 deaths against 1-1; Sholapur 3-3 against nil; Satara 0-1 against 1-1 and Kanara 1-0 against 1-2.

Cyanogas fumigation work started under Government control at Abbigeri village in Ron Taluka of Dharwar district is progressing where rat holes and rooms in 140 houses have been fumigated during the week.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum 216 attacks and 27 deaths; Kanara 210-36; East Khandesh 143-41; West Khandesh 136-29; Nasik 97-19; Ahmednagar 73-7; Bijapur 65-11; Satara 60-6; Thana 48-4; Bombay Suburban 37-2; Kaira 35-19; Panch Mahals 35-6; Dharwar 30-2; Kolaba 25-1; Surat 22-20; Ahmedabad 22-17; Poona 22-4; Sholapur 18-5; Ratnagiri 8-1; Broach 4-1; Karachi 26-3; Hyderabad 12-11; Dadu 1-0; Upper Sind Frontier 10; Thar and Parkar 18-9 and Bombay City 58-45. Total 1,422 attacks and 326 deaths against 2,103-374 in the previous week.

Primary vaccination and revaccination of adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 81,040.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Nineteen attacks and 12 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 23 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 10 attacks and 6 deaths; Poona city 2-0; Poona Cantonment 1-1; Bombay city 4-3 and Bijapur town 2-2.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

Five touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 19 villages and treated 411 persons. Of these, 231 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 653 and 102 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 2, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-al-avval 1, 1354
Parsi: Adar 30, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.
High Tide: 0-34, 13-39
Low Tide: 6-40, 19-50
King Emperor's Birth-day: Public holiday, banks closed.
King Emperor's Silver Jubilee and Birthday Parade, Old Garrison Parade ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.
'Aryan Excelsior League: meeting to celebrate King's Birthday Aryan Education Society High School, Angre's Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 5 5.m.
Harwood League (First Division) 3rd Fd. Bde. vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Harwood League (First Division) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Somerset Light Infantry, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Resuls of Intermediate Examination in Arts University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division) Durhams vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day (Monday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held on Thursday June 6 at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Mast Fakir will speak on "Laughter in Life".

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA.

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Chikitsak Samooha, Bombay, will be held at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) on June 23 in the premises of the Samooha 173, Girgaon Road.

DHANVANTARY AROGYA MANDIR

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay city and suburbs will be held under the auspices of the Dhanvantary Nursing Association to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Borivli (B. B. and C. I.) "Dhanvantary Hospital.".

GURUKUL ACADEMY

In connection with the 24th anniversary of the above academy Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will make speeches at the High School premises, Chembur Road, Ghatkopar to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
8TH WEEK
of PRABHAT'S
Epic Musical Super
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
(MARATHI VERSION)
Sweetest Songs!
Artistic Dances!!
Spectacular Settings!!!

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on
Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
SHIKANDER Cinetone's
Sensational Picture
"Pyara Dushman"
Featuring:
MENAKA, INDIRA, VASANT, PEHELWAN, JAWADEKAR, RAMESH and SUNDERABAI
Director: MUNSHI S. AMIRALLY
"PYARA DUSHMAN" DEPICTS THE GREAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY AND EVERY-DAY

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE: "Les Miserables." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "West Point of the Air." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Sweet Music." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA: "Pyara Dushman." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Broken Heart." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kalkoot.". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
SUPER: "Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Ghar-Jamai." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END: "College Girl." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR: "Oh Daddy." Time as usual.
EMPIRE: "It Happened In New York." Time as usual.
PALACE: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD: "Circus Clown." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day Gordon of Ghost City (whole serial) 10 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Jumna" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Incomati" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ

Sjt. Ramaswami Iyer of the Tanjore Bar presented a silver cup to Sriman Vadiraja Bhagavathar on Thursday last in appreciation of the Bhagavathar's Ramayana Kalakshepams now being held under the auspices of the Samaj.

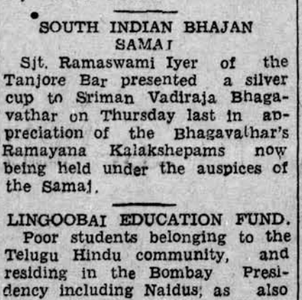
LINGOOBAI EDUCATION FUND.

Poor students belonging to the Telugu Hindu community, and residing in the Bombay Presidency including Naidus; as also pupils belonging to the Ravjin Vanjari community may apply for the scholarships from the Lingoobai Education Fund, at No. 69, 3rd Kamathipura Lane, Bombay on or before June 15.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

Under the aupices of a number of prominent Muslim organisations of the city of Bombay the Holy Prophet's Birthday will be celebrated at the Town Hall on Friday, the 14th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), when His Holiness Moulana Shah Abdul Alim Sahib Siddiqi Qadri of Meerut City will preside. A number of learned men from the Hindu, Parsi and Muslim communities will speak on the occasion.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



9 Stars! 2 Bands!
6 Songs! 100 Girls!
RUDY
VALLEE
in
"SWEET MUSIC"
with
ANN DVORAK

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal.
Indian Programme: Classical and Light Music. By Khan Saheb Vilayat Husein. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. Dinkarrao Ammembal—Harmonium. Kamoo—Tabla.
12 Noon. European Programme: The V. U. B. Ensemble. Leader: Dominic Pereira.
through Scandinavia "Frederiksen".
1-30 p.m. Close Down.
3-15 p.m. Trooping the Colour. Empire Relay. (If reception is satisfactory).
4-30 p.m. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Light Music. By G. S. Patankar, G.B.V.C.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pundit Laxumanrao Oghale.
8 p.m. European Programme.
8-45 p.m. Empire Relay. Indian Programme: News in Hindi.
9 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-15 p.m. "Diary for 1934". A Retrospect. Devised by William Maclurg. The Narrative spoken. By Frederick Grisewood. (A B. B. C. Recorded Programme).
10 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. Directed by Walter Kaufmann. (Leader: Mehli N. Mehta).
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra: leader Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Music for Comedies.
8-15 p.m. Meet the Detectives of Fiction. "Meet Paul Grendon", presented by his creator, Dr. Frank King.
8-30 p.m. Sonata Recital. Beside Rawlins (Violin) and Reginald Paul (Pianoforte).
9 p.m. "Trooping the Colour" Celebration in London of the birthday of His Majesty the King. Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade, including a commentary by Major J. B. S. Bourne-May (late Coldstream Guards). Relayed from the Horse Guards, Whitehall, London.
10 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. Dance Music.
10-30 p.m. Close Down.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

A solemn High Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated by the employees of the Bombay Port Trust on Sunday (June 9) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Gloria Church, Byculla. After the service there will be a general meeting of the members.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society wil be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will read a paper in Gujerati on the following subject:—

"Zoroastrian religion in the light of the philosophy of Farohars.

"A fanciful explanation regarding the meaning of Zoroastrian ritual and ceremonies.

"Ignorance regarding the original meaning of Spenta and Angra in the Gathas has led to confusion in some later writings".

SEND-OFF TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay and the Congress organisations in the city, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, was given a hearty send-off by the officials of the B. P. C. C. at the pubic meeting held on Sunday night at Shivaji Park, (Dadar)

The Congress President had by far the busiest programme in Bombay. There were no less than 40 public functions in which he took part and spoke at about 20 places including 4 very big mass meetings. All these functions passed off very smoothly and very successfully.

Alleged Assault Which Proved Fatal

An assault with a stone on the head proved fatal to a middle-aged motor-driver named Ramroopsingh who died at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday noon.

It is alleged that the deceased, who was living in the compound of Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Bellasis Road, was assaulted with a stone by one Bechan Ramabhoot, living in the same compound, in the early hours of Saturday morning and was removed to the hospital for treatment.

The motive for the assault is not known. The Nagpada Police are making inquiries.

RAJEN BABU VISITS HARIJAN COLONY AT DHARAVI

ASSURES BETTER HOUSING AND SANITATION UNDER NARIMAN'S MAYORALTY

Dharavi put on a festive appearance on Sunday morning to receive the President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad. It is a National festival that the innocent suburban folk celebrated, irrespective of the sex, age caste or creed, as was indicated by the participants of the reception. Though it was announced that Rajen Babu would come there at 9 a.m. the suburb got itself prepared to receive him before even the day dawned.

The streets were tastefully decorated with tri-coloured flags festoons and buntings sword and lathi players were engaging the crowds since morning to the accompaniment of the sweet music of three sets of bands. The expectant crowds gathered long before the scheduled time in the pavilion specially improvised for the purpose.

At about 9-45 a.m. Babu Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Mr. K. F. Nariman and others arrived.

On arrival, Rajen Babu was received by prominent Harijan workers of the locality and members of the "G" ward District committee and was garlanded on behalf of several associations including a Dharavi Harijan Association, National Debating Club, Guru Harijan Association and All India Artificial Leather Works Association.

Mr. S. K. Patil in a brief speech explained the activities of the Harijans of the locality and detailed the work being done by the Harijan Association and the Congress Committee.

Rajen Babu, then rising amidst cheers, said that he was glad to meet the Harijans of Dharavi, but was at the same time struck with a note of sorrow looking at the sanitary and economic conditions they lived in.

The conditions of Harijans in Hindu society was very deplorable continued Rajen Babu. It was a harrowing tale to recollect their social position just a decade ago. But, however since Gandhiji began to play his historic role in the eradication of this evil, as was well known, matters took a welcome turn.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

Whatever the Congress and its workers could do to wipe away this bolt, was being done, and the experience of the past few years had shown a phenomenal progress He hoped that ere long the Harijan community would take its right position in the society.

Referring to the insanitary localities in which the Harijans of Dharavi were living, Rajen Babu said that Mr. Nariman who had been inspecting the locality as the Mayor of Bombay would pay adequate attention to the matter.

Recalling his visit to Bangalore some time back, where the local Government is constructing good houses for the Harijans, Rajen Babu advised the City Municipality to try it at Dharavi also.

Rajen Babu was glad to see several Muslims participating in the meeting and made a fervent appeal for Hindu Muslim unity.

Mr. Iswarbhai Patel, a prominent worker of Dharavi, while thanking Rajen Babu for visiting them said that the Bombay Municipality had hitherto neglected them, but since Mr. Nariman became Mayor, they were very well cared for. A hospital was also started recently.

Referring to the Muslims at Dharavi, Mr. Patel said that they were always co-operating with the Harijans and ever stood by the Congress.

AT MAHILASHRAM

On their way back Rajen Babu and party drove to the Shraddhananda Anatha Mahilashram at Matunga

Mr. B. G. Kher, Secretary, explaining the activities of the Ashram said that it was a refuge to all those women who needed shelter, mostly Hindu and added that the inmates at present came form all parts of the country.

After inspecting the Ashram, Rajen Babu expressed his appreciation of the work done by it and wished it every success.

GRIHA UDYOGA MANDIR

Rajen Babu Opens New Department At Swadeshi Market

Babu Rajendra Prasad opened on Sunday afternoon a new department in the Griha Udyoga Mandir at the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.

This department constitutes of hand-made paper, and leather-goods. The leather is made from animals meeting natural death.

A report of the Griha Udyoga Mandir which was inaugurated by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on February 6, 1935, was issued. This states that the Mandir is the first of its kind in India. The report shows good progress in the last four months.

Rajen Babu, in declaring the department open, stressed the necessity of people standing on their own legs by supporting the cottage industries and hoped that this would only be the first of a series of such shops in Bombay.

PERSONATING "POLICE OFFICERS"

Villager Duped And Robbed Of Cash & Jewellery

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, June 1.

News has reached here of an armed robbery which is alleged to have been committed on the night of Wednesday last in the house of one Gurudas at Borsheti village about three miles from Sholapur.

It appears that four robbers went to the house of the complainant and called him out on last Wednesday night. The complainant was told that being police officers of the Thana town they had come to inquire into a robbery case, and they wanted to search the complainant's house as they suspected that their "wanted" men were hiding in his building.

It is further alleged by the complainant that while one of the "police officers" engaged him in conversation, the other three entered the complainant's house, ransacked his trunks and removed cash and jewellery. No sooner did he learn that he was a victim of an ingenious ruse by the "robbers", than he reported the matter to the police.

The complaint is being investigated by the taluka police.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON BAILIFF'S PARTY

11 Accused Acquitted Of Rioting And Dacoity

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, June 1.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict returned by the Jury that all the eleven accused were not guilty, acquitted this afternoon Lalbahadur Rabaysingh and 10 others, who were committed to sessions by the Bandra City Magistrate on charges of rioting and dacoity in the afternoon of August 2 last, at the Rifle Range near the Khar Railway Station when over 30 Bhayyas were alleged to have attacked the bailiff's party and to have robbed the complainant Ramkedar of Rs. 150.

Of the twenty accused arrested by the Bandra police, nine were discharged by the committing Magistrate on March 22 last.

In all 18 Crown witnesses were examined of whom eight were eye-witnesses.

Mr. Pathare, Barrister, defended the accused.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT

Justices Of Peace To Meet On Monday Next To Fill Up Vacancy Of Delegate

The Assistant Secretary, Parsee Punchayat Funds & Properties, Bombay, writes:—

"Owing to the death of Mr. Heerjee Ardeshir Dadyseth, the office of a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay has fallen vacant. To fill it up, the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties have been requested by the Government of Bombay to convene a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay to select a delegate, in place of the abovenamed deceased gentleman and to report to Government the name and address of any Parsi gentleman conversant with the English language, whom a majority of the Justices of the Peace present at the meeting may recommend.

"My Trustees have, therefore, resolved to convene a meeting of all the Parsi Justices of the Peace of Bombay on Monday (10th June 1935) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, (209, Hornby Road, Fort).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Loss Of A Veteran Journalist

Bombay journalists—especially the reporting staff of the different newspapers in the city—lose a veteran journalist and amiable guide by the death of Mr. G. V. Sirur. Those who have had even a few minutes' conversation with him will agree with the writer that he was one of the most brilliant journalists that Bombay possessed. He had a rare knack of unearthing news. He had a very keen news sense. Apart from being a first class news gatherer, Mr. Sirur was the guide, philosopher and friend of practically every reporter in the city. On several occasions he as the leader of the Reporters put up a strong fight on behalf of the reporters in the city and invariably came out successful. Whenever junior reporters went to report a function and found themselves in a quandary they always looked up to Mr. Sirur for guidance. Mr. Sirur's death is a great loss to Bombay journalism, particularly to the many reporters in the city to whom he was almost an elder brother.

Instructional Flight

With the starting of a batch of pupils from the Bombay Flying Club on Saturday last on an instructional flight from Bombay to England and back, a new page is turned in the record of the achievements of the Flying Club. It is touching to recall that the late Flt.-Lt. Binley of cherished memory died with a wish of taking out a second batch of airmen to England, on a flight similar to the one in which he made history. Mr. Gazdar, the able pilot of the Club will no doubt lead the flight to success. One point, however, needs to be emphasised in this connection. On the last occasion very meagre publicity arrangements were made and hardly any news trickled down to this country. The news-agencies were held partly responsible for this parsimony in news, but no government of any country would shirk its own share of responsibility in looking to the publicity arrangements of such an important activity which is of national significance. It was to be expected that the Flying Club at least should have learned from its own experience and should have taken all the possible care for ensuring full publicity in this country as well as elsewhere. But enquiries show that nothing seems to have been done in the matter. An official of the club very generously referred all those interested in the news to the columns of a weekly journal in India. While this medieval conception of the importance of publicity is to be deplored, it is expected that the Deparrment of Civil Aviation will interest itself in the progress of the flight and issue weekly or periodical bulletins.

WOMEN MUST ORGANISE

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Their Part Played In C. D. Movement

A glowing tribute to the part played by women in the last Civil Disobedience Moevment was paid by Babu Rajendra Prasad when he paid a visit to the Gandhi Seva Sena on Saturday afternoon.

By their work, Rajendra Babu said, the Sena had set an example to their men-folk. It was women who had contributed more to the success of the C. D. movement than men. In his own country, Bihar, where women used to be shut out from the world by the veil of Purdah, a reformation had taken, place and women 'did' their part in the struggle for freedom.

The women of Bengal were no whit inferior to their sisters in Bihar. Their work was the most glorious of all.

Giving his impressions about his tour, Rajen Babu opined that in no place he had so far visited was there any sign of the weakening of the Congress influence. It was a gross mistake to state that people evinced no enthusiasm for the Congress programme.

MAHARASHTRA LEADERSHIP

He found people in Maharashtra as enthusiastic as their comrades in other parts. It may be that the Congress workers there did not show as much eagerness as the people.

There were only two ways of winning Swaraj. One was the Direct Action and the other constructive work. Constructive work was a "Peace Time Programme." There was enough work for them in the country. He appealed to them to stick to the present programme, and work for it. They could never be too industrious in this respect.

Concluding he appealed to them to organise effectively.

3 Arts 'Chit Chats'

The voyage on board the M. V. "Victoria" which sailed from Bombay on May 9 was marked by a series of 3 Arts "Chit-Chats" organised by Atiya Begum, which were well patronised by all, including the Commander and Officers.

Col. Ameer Ahmed spoke on Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk the Dewan Bahadur Sheshachar spoke on the Krishna Sagar Dam of Mysore State and Mr. Dinshaw Irani spoke on the Mystic Sufi Poets of Persia. Atiya Begum presiding.

A happy keynote was struck by the steamer calling at the Port of Jeddah, and H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Hedjaz accompanied by his Ministers embarked with ceremony, and pomp, an Italian warship offering salute. Hundreds of Arab Chieftains in their flowing robes came to see the Crown Prince at all the Ports.

His Royal Highness and His Excellency Prince Pouad Hamza attended the "Chit Chats, and were keenly interested in all activities and mixed informally and freely among all the passengers.

H. R. H. expressed a desire to visit India in 1936.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, June 1.

In the presence of a large gathering the local Hindu Sabha held here to-night its 8th annual function, presided over by Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal Pitti of Bombay.

After physical feats were gone through the Secretary Mr. Ratilal Bechardas Mehta read the report of the sabha, which was well patronised.

The president made a fervent appeal to the audience to organise the community and to give a united front, whenever necessary.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1935

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

Though a proper appreciation of the situation is not yet possible owing to lack of authenticated details, it is all too evident from the reports already received, that Quetta and other places in Baluchistan have suffered an appaling loss of life and property due to the latest visitation of nature. The earliest messages from Quetta put the loss of life at one thousand, which figure has been latterly multiplied more than twenty times by some unofficial agencies, as giving a more correct computation of the dead. It is hoped that this report may prove to be exaggerated; and though a reliable estimate will not be available for some days yet, it is now unfortunately apparent that the earthquake has taken a far larger toll of life in Baluchistan than it did in Bihar. The causes are clear: while in Bihar the earthquake occurred during day time, and the main shock was received after some preliminary warnings Quetta was hit suddenly in the early hours of the morning when the whole population was asleep. The devastation of Quetta, according to a press message, was sudden and complete! The Military, the Police, the R.A.F., and the civil population have all alike suffered heavily. Quetta, it is said, has been razed to the ground, and many villages are entirely wiped out.

Call Of Charity

With the poignant memories of the Bihar tragedy still fresh in our minds, the heart of India will go out in spontaneous sympathy to Baluchistan in its hour of calamity. Messages are pouring in from even foreign countries, the latest one being from President Roosevelt. It is also gratifying to note that with the experience gained last year, it has been possible to rush help to the afflicted province without any delay, and that relief parties are being organized in various places to be promptly dispatched to the scene of tragedy. In our own city the Mayor has already called a meeting of representative citizens, and a Relief Fund will soon be opened. Babu Rajendra Prasad has made a public appeal to Bombay "where wealth is concentrated" to extend her helping hand as freely as she did last year to Bihar. Bombay has always fully merited and maintained her appellation of being the "urbs prima in Indis" by her sustained response to calls of charity, and we make no doubt Bombay citizens will liberally help Baluchistan in its hour of dire need.

A Suggestion

It is pertinent to mention here, however, that during the last year and a half the country has raised a sum of more than two crores in the cause of charity, a by no means inconsiderable sum taking into view the present economic depression in the land. For the Bihar earthquake all sections of the public contributed their mite, and the Viceroy's Fund, and the Rajendra Prasad Fund, together amounted to more than a crore of Rupees. It is reported that His Majesty's Jubilee Fund—whose lists were only recently closed,—has brought in another crore. The sources of philanthrophy are thus incessantly tapped within a brief span, and consequently there are obvious grounds to doubt whether the country will be able with her present depleted resources, to make a fitting response at all commensurate with the needs of the stricken province. Suggestions have already been made that the Jubilee Fund should be diverted towards the succour of Baluchistan. We thoroughly approve and endorse this suggestion as securing speedy relief. The Fund was raised purely for charitable objects, and at present there is manifestly no more pressing call upon charity than that of Baluchistan. We are sure that His Majesty will readily give his consent to the scheme and that the various provinces, who are the beneficiaries of the fund, will gladly forego their quota. Of course the suggestion does not preclude the necessity of starting an independent Earthquake fund: its necessity is far too obvious to be stressed here. But even a fair portion of the Jubilee Fund will provide an excellent nucleus for the new fund, and enable relief operations to be started at once. It is hoped, therefore, that the authorities of the Jubilee Fund will give a speedy and sympathetic consideration to the suggestion. The general public on their part must be also active, and the President of the Congress has given an excellent lead to the country by sending the two General Secretaries of the Congress to reconnoitre the situation and organise relief. Babu Rajendra Prasad and his band of Bihar workers have got an invaluable experience in this connection which will doubtless be utilised for the good of Baluchistan. Co-operation between the Government and the people, which was such a happy feature of Bihar Relief, will again be necessary, and in the face of the appalling tragedy nothing but the common humanitarian pursuit should be the sole concern of all those engaged in or contributing to the relief of Baluchistan.

The New French Government.

Governments in France change so rapidly that the fall of the Flandin Government and its replacement by the Bouisson regime ought to cause no surprise or misgivings either in France or abroad. For though Governments change so rapidly, the French policy remains almost unaffected. In the present instance, Bouisson has explicitly declared his resolve,—as clearly and unambiguously as Flandin,—to maintain the gold value of the National French currency. to show no quarter to the international speculator, who is the greatest enemy of stable exchanges, and to combat those inherent elements of weakness in French finances—notably the chronic deficit in the national budget—which are also responsible for such repeated crises. The new Finance Minister, M. Cailloux is a tower of strength, with a reputation for sound, orthodox finance, which was won in days when the difficulties the Franc had to contend against were perhaps ten times greater than they are to-day. The very presence of Cailloux must suffice to scare away the speculator, and rally the Franc, as is evident in the latest market reports.

The true cause of M. Flandin's failure was, not so much his determination to maintain the Franc, but his demand for Plenary Powers for that purpose. In France democracy is a functioning principle of government, even though it is not without its dangers and difficulties. The true republican and democrat is naturally sensitive to any suggestion which even indirectly tends towards Fascism, or a return of the Bourbons. There have been scandals, no doubt, in the highest circles of French finance and politics; and these scandals, coupled with the perennial threat held out by big business and international finance against the essentially parochial nature of French Policy, have weakened the force of the Democratic and Republican tradition. But the man who saved France last year from a revolution, ex-President of the Republic, M. Doumergue, could not be maintained in office, the moment he demanded what looked like ultra-constitutional or supra-democratic powers. Flandin had taken the place of Doumergue, expressly to frustrate this indirect bid for Fascism; and if now he himself falls into the same error and magnifies a moment's trouble into a root evil which justifies such a drastic amputation, he cannot be much pitied for his well-earned, though premature, fall. But, perhaps, in France, there is either no death to the versatile politician, or Death is inevitably followed by a Resurrection. It is a devout Christian country wherein such miracles have become so much the course of nature, that politicians of M. Flandin's flaire for adjusting themselves to changing ideas need not at all be despaired of.

Meanwhile, the task of the new Government is, though complicated, not impossible. They have the example before them of Germany and of Italy, both nominally Gold Standard countries, where, however, they are obliged to control strictly the working of the Gold Standard lest worse perils befall the country. The known evil of international speculation in Francs, France can effectually guard against without abandoning the Gold Standard in principle. The actual trade obligations of France, or the balance of payments genuinely against her is not so severe but that the enormous gold reserves of France can easily meet for years without undue strain. And then France enjoys a sufficiently good international credit to be able to raise substantial loans abroad to stem the tide against her, all this taken together, there is not much fear France would be obliged to abandon the Gold Standard.

WELLS FOR HARIJANS

Harijan Sevak Sangh's Mission"

(By N. R. Malkani).

The Harijan Sevak Sangh was born on the 30th of September 1932. During the first year its activity was more or less confined to towns and the setting up of working organisation. But it was soon recognised that the real stronghold of untouchability was not the town, but the village. Since 1934, the attention of workers has been directed mainly to villages. The great Cross-Country Harijan tour of Gandhiji once again awakened the villager from his ancient slumbers and the walking tour in Orissa was but an object lesson to workers in village work. The Harijan in the village is now engaging the serious consideration of the Sangh.

An Important Problem.

And of all the problems that face us there, the problem of improving the water-supply of Harijan bastis has appeared to us as the most important. A village perhaps has no primary school or one which discriminates against Harijan children. But Harijan parents are yet too slow in sending their boys to a school and too reluctant to send their girls to any school. Few children reach the Upper Primary stage and fewer the middle or Higher Standards, to need a scholarship or stipend. A boarding house would be superfluous here for all children can live with their parents at home. General sanitation is more a crucial problem of the village proper than of its outskirts where Harijans live and such work is unpopular among all. The question of temple-entry will for a long time be one for the town and primarily for the town of pilgrimage to solve.

But the one pressing, immediate and universal need of the village Harijan is the village well or tank. The villager has plenty of light and air, the village Harijan having generally a more plentiful supply than the caste-Hindu. If anything, Harijan huts and Bastis are cleaner than the houses of caste-Hindus. Such Bastis though segregated by custom, are less congested, and better drained than the village itself. All villagers wear scanty clothing, which appear equally clean or rather unclean to the townsman. The Harijan hut of thatch and bamboo is trim and pretty in the midst of its natural surroundings. To my mind whatever reasons may be adduced for untouchability in villages, personal uncleanliness of the Harijan has the least validity. And yet of all the disabilities inflicted on him, it is not the loss of the barbers' or washermen's or tailors' or cartmen's or any other service that hurts him so much as the closing of the village well. And much of the uncleanliness with which he is being charged by the caste-Hindu is really a charge against the latter who refuses him access to the village well.

The year 1934, will remain famous in the annals of Hindu Social Reform. It was the year of Gandhiji's Harijan Tour. But during that Tour, according to the 2nd Annual Report of the Sangh 177 temples and 188 wells were thrown open, formally. It is difficult to say how many have been thrown open really and are being freely used by Harijans to-day. I am afraid the number will be much smaller. And it appears to

(Continued on page 12).

CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS

Deserting The Congress Is A Suicidal Policy

By K. F. Nariman II.

When the nationalist journals are called upon to forfeit deposits and produce fresh securities, the loyalist papers receive lucrative Government orders and Government patronage. Thus the losses of the penalised journals are the gains of the patronised press. But when this policy may have improved the business prospects of the loyalist press and made it a prosperous and commercial proposition, it has at the same time lowered the standard of that section of journalism in India, so that its nauseating praise of Government action and policy has lost all its value as its carping and unrelenting criticism of the Congress has also lost its sting; a critical and intelligent reading public has learnt to realise and trace the sources of both. Hence the propagandist value and effect of the source being reduced, it is found necessary to look elsewhere for fresh support and advocates.

Anti-Congress Pranks

Hence the services of white Planters and brown Quick-changers and accommodating political artists are requisitioned to supplement the Anglo-Indian and loyalist press efforts. After an election it is always easy to find disgruntled defeated candidates suffering from the pangs of recent defeats. who would be too willing and ready to empty their venomous spleen on the victorious political party that brought about their down fall. Thus with one stone they can kill two birds: condemn their rival the Congress, and commend their new patron, the Government. We had recently occasion to expose such anti-Congress pranks of the Nagpur knight. After an interval of a few months, another critic has appeared on the scene, this time, from the South. not yet a knight, who feels more concerned and solicitous about the present Government's prestige and status in this land and has boldly come forward to condemn the Congress for injuring the Reputation and "Ijjat" of his Ma-Bap the Sarkar, and thereby wounding the feelings of affectionate and devoted faithful children like himself. For all these years, he has not raised his voice, to protest against the continuous harm to the country's honour and interests, at the hands of an alien bureaucracy, but he cannot, for a moment bear or tolerate the idea of any damage to the position, power and prestige, of his present friends the executive.

What A Fall!

What a magical transformation! This erstwhile follower of the last great leader of the Swaraj Party, has by a gradual process of downward drift, become a "Drummer and Flute-player" to Government benches. From staunch Non-co-operator to Swarajist, and from Swarajist to Liberal, and thence to Anti-Liberal, now he has reached the height of a full-fledged and devoted Loyalist. We may ask: what next? Mr. Multi-coloured Political Acrobat? South India is becoming famous or (notorious?) for supplying adopted political children to Lord Willingdon. The Ex-President of the Assembly was also a South Indian prodigy, who prided himself on being described as the political child of the present Viceroy. However, this exalted but assumed relationship with the High and Mighty, could not secure him an Assembly seat and after the last disastrous defeat in the Assembly election he is perforce thrown into a premature political oblivion. And now comes forward another "Southern Star" to step into the shoes of the departed political child, perhaps soon to follow the same path of political darkness and extinction.

At one time spoilt children of the Congress, they both have now become the pet ones of the present Government. Both will soon learn that this new attitude and policy they have adopted in a huff are short-sighted as well as suicidal. Loyalty may have its rewards immediately or within shorter periods, but patriotism, in the long run, has its own reward, much higher, more precious and much more lasting, than the false glamour and passing puppet shows of Imperialism.

Frankly Speaking

MOCKERY OF "LIMITATION"

Speaking in Parliament on the proposed Air Pact, Sir John Simon refused to believe in the advisability of suspending the air programme on the ground that it would be better to negotiate for an agreed settlement first. Sir John would build first and negotiate next. Considering that the new programme, according to Sir Phillip Sassoon, is to create within a year 71 new squadrons instead of 22 as contemplated under the former proposals. An agreement on the basis of such a high level would connote not limitation but a ridiculous and, at the same time, a dangerous, mockery of it. Sir John is pathetically naive in suggesting that the fact of being engaged in actual construction alone gives negotiating power in favour of "limitation" in the true sense of the word. In fact it takes away from it in so far as it implies determination to level up rather than level down. Sir John Simon, we note incidentally welcomes Herr Hitler's willingness to repudiate indiscriminate bombing. What we are interested to know is the British Government's own interpretation of "indiscriminate bombing" along with reservations and limitations.

EXPOSED!

If the Government communique on the Plague situation in Borsad was expected to convince the public, the authorities must have been sorely disappointed. If anything, it has helped to expose the hollow claims of the Public Health Department. And Sardar Vallabhai Patel, in his reasoned statement, has further effectively and conclusively shown how very self-contradictory the Government communique is. One fact which clearly emeges out of his analysis of the Government efforts is that the Health Department became conscious of its duties largely owing to Sardar Patel and his colleagues having started relief work. It is also significant that the Health Department activities were mainly concentrated in the town of Borsad and the villages were left to their fate. The Government communique says that plague preventive measures are most effective when "they are undertaken systematically in the inter-epidemic periods i.e. months when no plague cases are occurring." As Sardar Patel asks: "Is it that Government have made this brilliant discovery only in the month of 1935 or was the discovery before them all these years?" It is good, however, that they have after all made the discovery though the credit for this, too, must go to those very people whose work they seek to belittle.

COMMENDABLE APPEAL

"The message of the Indian National Congress is the message of peace, harmony and co-operation among all communities in the service of our common motherland." Thus declared Mr. Fazlul Haq, the Calcutta Mayor, while explaining the Congress ideology to a local audience. And who will deny that the above beautifully sums up the whole policy and programme of the Congress? Mayor Huq was equally right when he further said that the Congress had, within it, scope for every community in this country. "It was never allied to the cause of any one sect or community; it has got to harmonize the conflicting ideals of various communities and, therefore, it is on the platform of the Congress that it is possible for all communities to meet." We earnestly hope these patriotic words will carry conviction with all sections of Indian people and that the Mayor will succeed in enlisting in the service of the Congress the active sympathy of all, especially his co-religionists to whom we commend his words: "There is no conflict between the ideals of Islam and those of the Congress. In fact the ideal put forth by the Congress was a part of the ideal of Islam."

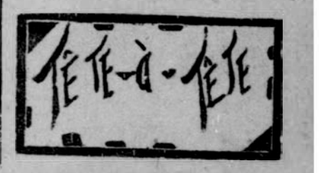
WILL YOUTH ACT?

Among the numerous functions that were held to honour the Congress President was one organized by the Bohra Youth League. Addressing the young members present Babu Rajendra Prasad made an impassioned plea for the abolition of invidious distinctions and for the unity of the different communities and particularly the two major ones, the Hindus and the Mussalmans. The distinctions between the two communities, he said, were unnatural and artificial and there was no reason why they should be imported into the political sphere. Addressed as it was to a section of youth, Rajen Babu's appeal for unity has a greater significance. For the elders having so far failed to bring about the desired measure of unity, it is now the youth to whom their country looks for redemption. The attempts of the elder generation failed in this respect because they relied too much on paper-pacts, which are of no use whatsoever so far as real unity is concerned. It was the spirit, said Rajen Babu, behind the framing of pacts that mattered. And it is now for the youth of India to develop that spirit—the spirit of undiluted patriotism.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Birth Control Clinic

We are indeed sorry that the Delhi Municipality should have rejected the resolution of Mr. Raj Narain Khanna, asking for the opening of a birth control clinic as an experimental measure, for the propagation of methods and knowledge regarding birth control. We are surprised that some members should have actually smelt a communal rat in the proposal, and should have used the sledge hammer of religion to wreck it. Even the All-India Women's Conference has passed a resolution advocating birth control, and we are amazed that men should still be so unprogressive. If it is immoral to stop birth, it is in our opinion criminal to produce unlimited children in a country where adequate provision is not possible for their healthy growth and happy life, and at the expense of the health of the mothers and the constitution of the progeny. If religious leaders have preached against birth control they have also advocated continence. While people do not hesitate to violate the last conjunction, they plead a sensitive conscience when the results of their wild oats have to be reckoned with.—"National Call."



The Honours List has "at last" been published.

Further comment is unnecessary though we would have liked to compliment those on their good fortune who have come in the Jubilee 25 per cent. But since it is difficult to spot them, we desist.

* * * *

At the Bombay dinner—held in London by Europeans in Bombay now spending their well-earned retirement at "Home"—an interesting message was read from His Excellency Lord Brabourne who said, in the course of it, "In future business communities will have to stand on their own legs to a greater extent than in the past."

So the safeguards measure the extent to which they will stand on their own legs rather than on other peoples heads.

* * * *

By the way we should have thought that it was the people, or rather peoples of India who could not stand on their legs and had to be supported and taught by a single-minded Britain to do so by progressive stages. But perhaps his Excellency forgot *that* while sending his message for the Bombay Dinner.

* * * *

PATRIOTISM—RIGHT AND WRONG

—Headline.

All a question of milieu. In India, for instance, the wrong one is, almost authoritatively, the right one. And vice versa.

* * * *

Writing on the earthquake in Baluchistan, the London "Times" says, "The sympathy of this country will go out in full measure."

Thanks so much. But what is the measure of the "full measure"?

* * * *

But we apologise for impatiently rushing to conclusion by stopping abruptly. The sentence proceeds "..... and not for the first time for stricken India."

So you know. And that's that.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare received a Lancashire deputation, and a frank discussion of the whole position relating to the Indo-Burmese agreement occurred.

Details are not available, probably because the discussion was frank.

* * * *

One of our eminent Liberal contemporaries is fast becoming a budding—our impertinent Junior says "blooming" is more appropriate—botanist. It has discovered seeds of revolution in the Government of India Bill which is being cultivated in the hot house of the British Parliament.

But there is nothing original in the discovery. Churchill had discovered the seed of revolution long ago.

Anyway, dangerous as the Bill is, we hope the Liberals will resolutely resist the India Bill being sown along with the seeds—and see that it does not take root.

* * * *

From the proceedings of the India Bill debate:—

The Attorney-General added: We hope we are constructing a further stretch of the great Imperial road. The fact that they had passed a particular point did not justify them in destroying the signpost erected at that point to show the end which the road is intended to reach

Sir Thomas was interjected: "You've destroyed that particular road, which was leading nowhere."

Sir T. Inskip rejoined: "I am sure the House has not accepted the statement that we have destroyed the road and that it was not leading anywhere." (Applause.)"

We too would have joined in the applause but we are too ignorant of roads and signposts. We, however, do most emphatically repudiate the suggestion that the great and golden Imperial road leads to nowhere. The destination is so obvious.

* * * *

Thus 'The Hindu' with regard to the Madras Government's proposal to add a fourth member to the ministry:

"It is difficult to believe that any responsible ministry could seriously entertain such a proposal ....."

Substitute Justice for responsible and the observation looks silly.

* * * *

Mr. Newrich: "Who painted this picture?"

Dealer: "It is a lithograph."

Mr. Newrich: "Of course I knew that, I ought to recognise his style."

70 P. C. Of Quetta's Population Killed

BUILDINGS SEALED BY MILITARY ORDER

20,000 Corpses Lie Buried Under Debris

NO HOPE OF RESCUING ANY MORE LIVING

Viceroy Opens Relief Fund And Appeals For Help

KARACHI, June 2.

"Quetta town is being sealed under military guard from to-day, by medical advice," according to a report received by the Commissioner in Sind from Quetta. "It is estimated," adds the report, that 20,000 corpses remain buried under debris.

There is no hope of rescuing any more living. Corpses extri and buried number several thousands.

EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

The exact figures are ot obtainable. There are about 10,000 Indian survivors under control including 1,000 injured. Punjab and Sind refugees are being evacuated from to-day when six trains leave from 11 a.m. onwards and continue to do so as long as no epidemic disease breaks out.

BOOKING STOPPED TO QUETTA

The Divisional Superintendent, N.W. Railway, Karachi, in a statement to the press states that booking of passengers to Quetta has been stopped, at all Sind stations, and adds that it is understood that action has been taken at the request of the Quetta authorities.—A.P.

SIMLA, June 2.

Quetta town is literally levelled to the ground, according to reliable information received at Simla from Quetta. The condition of the civil lines is the same. The A.G.G.'s house stands alone in partial ruin.

70 P. C. POPULATION KILLED.

British deaths are estimated at 200. Indian deaths are impossible to estimate, but possibly 70 per cent. of the population is involved. The villages have suffered similar destruction.

The military are doing magnificent rescue and relief work. Up to last night severe tremors continued.

R. A. F. CASUALTIES.

Following is a revised statement of R. A. F. casualties:—British, one officer killed, 47 other ranks killed Two missing and 43 admitted to hospital. Indian section. Forty-one killed and ten missing. Of the aircraft, six are serviceable and 21 unserviceable.

REFUGEE CAMP.

A refugee camp has been established on the race course and search is still continuing with some success. Rationing of the civil population of Quetta is proceeding satisfactorily and food is being sent to the villages in the district. Owing to the severity of the earthquake all buildings are in a dangerous condition. Supplies of medical stores with doctors and nurses have been sent by the quickest available means including aircraft and special trains.

Two hundred police with officers left Peshawar to-day for Quetta.—A. P.

however, feared that the death-roll may exceed that of Bihar.—A. P.

LIST OF R. A. F. OFFICERS KILLED

SIMLA, June 1.

The following is the list of R.A.F. personnel believed to be killed and missing during the earthquake at Quetta:—

"Killed: Pilot Officer C R Paylor, eldest son of F.|Lt. F D Biggs, Fifth Squadron. Corporal Cope, H Lac Fleising, D Corporal Brunsdoon, G Aci Craig, A Ac—2, Carter L Corporal Henderson, D Acy., Lunt, J Aci. Neeve, C Corporal Parry, J Ab.—2, Percyval, H Aci. Wilson, T Corporal Wilton.

31st Squadron: Lac Arthurs, A A Jci. Bailey, F Lac Bond, M Lac. Cronk, A Aci. Curtis, R Corporal Easton, G Lac Evans, S Sgt. Fincham, D. Sgt. Grant, H Corporal Seymour, C Aci Verey, R.

Aircraft Depot attached (three-wing) Corporal Livermore T three (1) Wing Sg.-Ayling, A Corporal Cousins, R L A C Smith, A O Aci Chitty, A Corporal Hall and F E Missing.

(Believed to be killed) Fifth Squadron: A C I Trainor, J L A C Gelder, N L A C Jones, O L A C Miller, R J L A C Pendlebury, J A C I Ratcliffe, J.

31st Squadron: A C I Claydon, J Corporal Knowlton, H L A C Scrafton, G A C I Somerford T three (1) Wing, L A C Higgins, R A C I Adey, F.—A.P. Special.

DEATH ROLL MAY EXCEED BIHAR

SIMLA, June 1.

While non-official estimates of the casualties in the whole of the earthquake area in Baluchistan range and neighbourhood put is at 30,000, official quarters here consider this to be undoubtedly exaggerated, as casualties are not ascertainable till the various localities are investigated and some sort of census obtained of the living and the injured. It is,

LETTERS FROM QUETTA

An Associated Press message from Simla, dated June 2 issues the following correction:—

In Quetta message issued yesterday it was stated that letters from Quetta can be posted without stamps as on Field Service.

This is wrong as no such decision has been reached.—A.P.

UNAUTHORISED PERSONS

KARACHI, June 1.

The military authorities at Quetta have requested the Commissioner of Sind that in view of the large number of unauthorised persons trying to reach Quetta by rail from Sind and the fact that no food or accommodation is available for them, all unauthorised persons should be prevented from going beyond the limits of Sind.—A. P.

METEOROLOGIST'S CHILDREN KILLED

Office And Headquarters At Quetta Demolished

POONA, June 1.

Information has been received by Dr. Normand, Director General of Observatories, from Quetta that the Meteorological Office and the quarters of Mr. A. K. Roy, the meteorologist and other observers have been demolished.

Mr. Roy's three children have been killed and he himself has been hurt.

The Poona observatory has not received weather telegrams from Baluchistan yesterday or to-day.—A. P.

FATE OF SIR SHAMS SHAH?

Report Of Death In Quake Area

NATHIAGALI, June 2.

The Quetta earthquake information received here states that Sir Shams Shah is reported killed.

The report regarding Major Rupert Hay's Child is contradicted.—A. P.

Tatas Contribute Rs. 85,000

SIMLA, June 2.

The following amounts have been received by the Viceroy for relief of distress:—Sir Dorabji Tata (Trustees) Rs. 75,000; Sir Ratan Tata (Trustees) Rs. 10,000; Lady Weigall (Australia) £100.—A. P.

TORNADO HAVOC IN NEBRASKA

Terrible Trail Of Death And Destruction

LINCOLN (Nebraska), June 1.

Tornado swept over Nebraska and left appalling wake of death and destruction. Cloudburst floods added to the disaster. Deathroll is estimated at 250. Two villages, have been destroyed.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

Reception To German Delegation At Croydon

RUGBY, June 1

Herr Von Ribbentrop and other members of the German Delegation who will take part in the Anglo-German Naval conversations, will arrive at Croydon on Sunday evening where they will be met by R. L. Craigie, assistant under-secretary, Foreign office, and Captain Danekwerts of the Admiralty.

On Monday the Foreign Secretary Sir. John Simon will introduce Herr Ribbentrop to the Prime Minister at the House of Commons and later the chief German delegate will meet the First Sir. Bolton Eyres-Monsell at the Admiralty.

The conversation began on Tuesday morning at the Foreign Office and Sir John Simon will attend this first meeting. As in the case of the earlier conversations with representatives of the other powers their purpose will be to exchange informaion and views as preliminary to any more formal negotiations that may take place later with a view to the conclusion of an international agreement for limitation of naval armaments.—B. O. W.

KANDALKAR ARRESTED

Workers Urged To March Forward & Gain Their Goal At Parel Meeting

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A meeting of mill workers was held at DeLisle Road Maidan this evening under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, when Mr. G. R. Kasle presided.

Mr. Alwe exhorted the workers to muster strong under the banner of the G.K.U. and fight out the next election to be held under the supervision of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and establish the leadership of the working class. He appealed to the workers to forget their differences, if any, and fight out the mill-owners' offensive. In the end he fully supported the resolutions passed at the last session of the T.U.C. held at Calcutta.

NEW G.K. UNION DISSOLVED

Mr. Sarang, as General Secretary of the New Girni Kamgar Union at Nagu Sayaji Wadi declared the dissolution of his Union, and thanked Messrs. Alwe and Kandalker for their co-operation and lead.

Dr. Gavande was glad to hear the announcement made by Mr. Sarang to the effect that the New Girni Kamgar Union had been dissolved and that they had joined the G.K.U. He further explained the resolution of the T.U.C. and asked the workers to abide by it.

Mr. Taldeoker, Mama Salvi, Amuneker, Pawasker and others also spoke on the importance of strengthenng the G.K.U.

Mr. G.L. Kandalker narrated how the G.K.U. was silently working for the mill workers for the last nine months, and how the Union had succeeded in redressing the grievances of hundreds of mill workers.

Mr. Kasle made a fervent appeal to the workers to strengthen the Union and march forward to gain their goal.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Kandalkar was taken under arrest, by the police under the warrant of Mr. Brown, a Presidency Magistrate.

AIR MAIL LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, June 2.

The airmail to Croydon left at 10 this morning.

The airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-50 and left for Singapore at 8-26 p.m.

The airmail for Croydon which left Karachi on 26th May arrived London on 31st May according to schedule.—A. P.

FRANC'S SHARP RALLY

New Government Recreates Confidence & Stops Gold Flow To America

PARIS, June 1

The authority and composition of the new Government with M. Caillaux M. Petain and M. Laval holding key posts of finance, defence and foreign affairs recreated confidence and caused the Franc to rally sharply in terms of sterling from yesterday close at the 75 point 30 to 74 point 50 while the dollar dropped below goldpoint, spelling Cessation of flow of gold to America. M. Caillaux announced his unalterable determination to maintain gold parity of franc and mercilessly combat any tendency for devaluation.

"It is learned that M. Palmade who was originally allotted the Ministry of Finance declined owing to inability to leave the bedside of the mother who is ill in the provinces. Only the post of the Mercantile Marine remains to be filled and it is expected to be retained by M. William Bertrand of Flandin's Government who is presently aboard on Normandie en route to New York .M. Bouisson officially took over charge from M. Flandin this afternoon. The first Cabinet Council will be held on June 4 followed by the Council of Ministers. Government will meet the chamber the same afternoon when it is expected Plenary Powers Bill will be passed by a big majority there was an amusing incident when M. Caillaux immaculate and monocled arrived from Elysee for presentation of the president. He tripped when leaving the taxi and set down on the steps at Elysee and laughingly declared "that is an evil omen"—Reuter's Special.

SMITH MAKES 203 FOR DERBY

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket

LONDON, June 1.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

MIDDLESEX Vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE AT LORD'S—Middlesex 143 (Parker six for 66 Goddard four for 54) Gloucester 74 for three.

SURREY Vs. ESSEX AT OVAL—Surrey 175 (Nichols six for 57); Essex 169 for eight (Occonnor 62 retired hurt).

YORKSHIRE Vs. KENT AT BRADFORD—Kent 182 (Todd 63 (not out) Verity four for 47); Yorkshire 131 (Freeman six for 47, Lewis four for 45).

WORCESTERSHIRE Vs. LEICESTERSHIRE AT STOURBRIDGE—Worcester 111 (Geary five for 33) and two for 0; Leicester 137 (Jackson five for 54).

WARWICKSHIRE Vs. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AT BIRMINGHAM—Notts 234 (A. Staple 61 Paine eight for 121); Warwick 148 for three.

SUSSEX Vs. SOMERSET AT HOVE—Sussex 321 for nine (Johnlangridge 158, Holmes 81).

DERBYSHIRE Vs. HAMPSHIRE AT CHESTERFIELD—Hants 140 (Mead 50 not out) Derby 301 for two (Smith 203, not out).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY Vs. THE ARMY AT CAMBRIDGE—Cambridge 284 (Hotchkin 60 Covington 7) Army 46 for three.

LANCASHIRE Vs. SOUTH AFRICANS AT MANCHESTER—South Africans 268 (Mitchell 59; Booth six for 79); Lance 33 for three).—Reuter's Special.

Perry's Game Short Of Expectations

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 1.

Perry's match did not reach expectations. Play was very dull both playing a baseline game in the first set and neither was very active.

Rain interrupted when Perry led 2|1 in the second set. Thereafter there was a full sparkle, Perry smashing winners and Crawford flashing returns Perry led 5|2. Then Crawford superbly led 6|5. Crawford led 2|0 in the third set. Then Perry recovered.

Austin was tired owing to yesterday's hard struggle. Commenzel also fell several times which shook him up.

Scriven had a bad cold and sore throat and was far below her best form.

Harrow-Marlborough Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 1.

The following is the closing score at Harrow-Marlborough match:

Harrow 220 (Dickson five for 71); Marlborough 125 for six (Fletcher 57 not out, Whitehouse 55, not out).

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

German Protest Note Delivered At Quai D'Orsay

PARIS, June 1.

The note from the German Government declaring that the Franco-Soviet pact was contrary to Locarno and the League Covenant was delivered at the Quai D'Orsay by the German Ambassador.

Official circles reject the German thesis utterly and point out that the treaty differs little from the Franco-Polish Pact signed at the Locarno which was never criticised.—Reuter.

MALAVIYA AT LUCKNOW

Expresses Sympathy With 'Quake Sufferers

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Pt. Malaviya broke his journey here to-day on his way to Mussoorie where he was going to recoup his health. He looked very much tired after one night's railway journey.

He was greatly pained when the news of earthquake in Quetta was broken to him. He expressed sympathy with the sufferers. He is staying in Mussoorie about one month.—United Press.

BAHRAM MAY WIN DERBY

General Opinion Of Owners And Trainers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

EPSOM, June 2.

The general opinion of the owners and trainers running horses in the Derby is that Bahram will win and that horses with good outside chances are: Firstson, Fairfield and Seabequest. The Aga Khan, owner of Bahram, Theft and Hairan, said:

I have not backed any of my horses. I think Bahram has the best chance, but going on yielding Hairan will run equally well. I am little afraid of the Field Trial." Colledge, the leader trainer, said that Fairhaven will be a useful stayer and might get a place. Mrs. Evena, owner of Firstson, said: "I hope he will run creditably. Trainer of Allden is hopeful since he has given every satisfaction. Abdbailey owner of Japetus and Robing Goodfellow, both outsiders, said that the latter will run better than most people think. Lawson, trainer said that the Fieldtrial of Plymouthsound was very pleasing and that the former was sure to get distance probably the first of the three. Berry owner of Peacefulwalter has an outside chance especially it is going soft. Gordon, owner of Seabequest is hopeful about getting placed. Jacojarvis trainer has a good outside chance.

GUNBOAT JACK RETAINS TITLE

Welter-Weight Championship Of The East

MADRAS, June 2.

In a contest for the welterweight championship of the East held here last night Gunboat Jack, holder, defeated A. I. Rivers the American challenger on points.

A record crowd watched Gunboat Jack win comfortably with terrific lefts to body and jaw. The American, despite a slight indisposition was fit but he gave only occasional glimpses of his true form. Gunboa,. hwoever, displayed consummate ringcraft and strategy and dominated most of the ten two-minute rounds. Both weighed 10|4.

A number of supporting bouts, which were all closely fought out, preceded the main contest.—A.P.

World's Middleweight Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, June 2.

Fifteen rounds world's middleweight championship as recognised by the International Boxing Union has been retained by the French holder Marcel Thil who beat Ignacio Ara of Spain.

NEED FOR A DYNAMIC PROGRAMME

An Open Letter To Congress President

In the course of an Open Letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress "A Congressman" writes:

Lest there should be any misunderstanding as to the author of this open letter. I hasten to assure you that he is and has been for the last fourteen years a humble worker of the Congress and in its cause of complete national independence. It is more as a matter of right than ordinary courtesy that I venture to seek enlightenment on certain fundamental points that arise out of your speeches in the city. But before referring to your speeches let me quote the following message you have given to the country:—

"There are times in the national movement when quiet undemonstrative work which is not of a sensational nature is more important and urgent than anything else. Such time we are passing through and I hope the best and the fullest use of it will be made by all."

All Congressmen will echo the sentiments of this statement and share your hope as I do without reserve. But my difficulty comes where the interpretation of "work" is concerned. How is one to put the precept into practice in the absence of a plan and a programme? Ever since you made that statement I have been looking for, in vain I must confess, a lead from you.

'Quiet undemonstrative work" must be, I submit, the consolidation of the immense mass energy that has been released as a result of the last two direct action campaigns by developing the fighting strength of the nation through proper and well-planned organisations of the masses. I look in despair to find a programme of this nature in the Congress resolutions. This is, I feel, the fundamental basis of the differences in the Congress ranks.

Now about your speeches: What do they postulate? That you should not unduly criticise its programme and that, if you do not, you will be weakening the Congress organization.

As regards the first, I ask in all earnestness: What is the programme of the Congress? Charkha and Khaddar? The whole thing has been made a commercial proposition and has been handed over to an Independent machinery, the All-India Spinners Association. Harijan uplift? Well, the All-India Harijan Board has possession of the movement. The rususcitation of dead and dying Village industries through the newly constituted All-India Village Industries Association? Mahatma Gandhi has divorced it from politics. Apart from its unsound economic theory, there is no principle in the entire scheme. At best it may be humanitarian in conception; I am afraid, in actual practice, it will, develop as the most reactionary force in the country. By diverting the attention of the village population.—the peasant masses—from the fundamental problems that confront them, the Village Industries Association will only further entrench the present iniquitous and scandalous property relations and social system. The insignificantly meagre return for sweated labour will be of dubious advantages to the actual producers. Parliamentary activity? There is already the Parliamentary Board to look after it. Moreover all Congressmen cannot be engaged in that work. What then is the present Congress programme for the furtherance of the struggle for Independence?

In your speech at Chowpatty on Saturday you point to the Fundamental Rights resolution of the Karachi Congress. You are reported to have described it as being full of Socialism. But I regret to have to state that the programme embodied in that resolution is the embodiment of confused thinking. Full of self-contradictions, it is far, far away from Socialism. I, however, admit one may pick up one or two items from it and flung the same in the face of the Socialist and ask him: What else is it? But that cannot answer the Socialist criticism of the Karachi resolution. I may be permitted to draw your kind attention to the preamble of that resolution. It is unequivocally stated therein that "political freedom must bring along with it the complete economic freedom of the teeming millions of India." I hope you will readily grant that complete economic freedom of the teeming millions cannot come unless political power is vested in the producing masses. If this is admitted, is it not necessary that these masses should actively participate in their struggle for power?

All this might sound as imported theory. Imported or not theory is a guide to action and no action is possible if it is not backed by sound theory. I am afraid that there is no theory, sound, scientific, or otherwise, behind the Congress programme, as it had been conceived from time to time except an appeal to the people's sentiment and national patriotism. Nor, I believe, is the Karachi resolution based on any sound theoretical analysis. If I may be permitted, I have no hesitation in saying that the Karachi resolution as a whole antethetic to Socialism as it attempts only to tinker with the existing Social relations and does not contemplate a radical change of the entire social structure.

However, the Karachi resolution embodies only what the Swaraj Government will be prepared to guarantee. In other words, it talks of distribution of power or of rights, liberties and privileges, when the whole question is: How to capture the Power. The Congress Socialists, therefore, are trying to fill up the blanks and evolve a programme whose execution will lead to a sharpening of the national struggle by linking the struggles of the toiling masses with the fundamental struggle against Imperialism. Can this mean weakening of the Congress organisation? In fact, as you yourself say, the struggle for Freedom never stops; it must continue till Freedom is won. And, as Pandit Jawaharlal would say, success often comes to those who dare. Is it not, therefore, a welcome sign that there are Congressmen who are giving furious thought to the problem of how best and how effectively to carry on the struggle and are making efforts to evolve a programme and a plan of action?

In such a circumstance is it not but reasonable to expect adequate encouragement?

In conclusion I must assure you that I am writing this letter as one who owes implicit allegiance to the Congress organisation and the high ideal it stands for. If, I have ventured to address you thus, it is in the hope that you will be kind enough to clearify the position and remove the possible prejudice your speeches may create against the Congress Socialists.

Superior Telegraph Probationary Engineers

SIMLA, June 1.

A press communique states:—

The following candidates have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Superior Telegraph Engineering Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from among the candidates who qualified at the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission in November 1934:—

Mr. Uma Shankar; Mr. Bhagwan Das Sud and Mr. M. Mohammad Hussain.—United Press.

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SWADESHI WATER-PROOF INDUSTRY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much interested in the views of your various correspondents, particularly those of your Staff Correspondent, regarding the Swadeshi waterproof industry that is in imminent danger of being squeezed out of the market by cheap Japanese competition.

Your Staff Correspondent says that there are factories in Mysore, Travancore and Bengal, producing first-class waterproofs. As far as I know the credit for starting this pioneer industry goes to a Calcutta chemist, Mr. S. M. Bose, who suffered imprisonment as a political in the heyday of the non-co-operation days.

The process of proofing is a chemical one developed by Mr. Bose himself, and it has proved to be especially suitable for the tropical climate and heavy rains of India. By this process, all kinds of fabrics suitable for garments are impregnated with certain chemicals, which render them impervious to water, but which keep the pores of the clove open for ventilation of air. Canvas is also proofed by this process.

Mr. Bose has also developed other processes of proofing for canvas and paper with machinery of his own design and make, thereby dispensing with costly and complicated machinery from foreign countries.

This water-proof industry which had a small beginning and is now on an extensive scale has sprung up all over India. It supplies the public demand for waterproof goods, as also some of the requirements of the India Government departments like the army, medical stores, Indian stores, Post and Telegraphs, etc., many departments of the Provincial governments and Indian States.

Only raw materials, such as cloth canvas made in Indian mills, as also rubber are used in the manufacture, thereby giving an impetus to our home products. The same kind and quality of waterproof goods here being formerly purchased by Government departments at 30 per cent to 50 per cent higher prices; but the present supply from the Swadeshi industries has saved the Government and the country several lakhs of rupees annually.

From an economic standpoint, therefore, Indians must give preference to Swadeshi waterproofs, and thereby help the cause of the country.—Yours, etc.,

D. NADKARNI.

Santa Cruz.

Hawkers In The Street

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 28-3-'35 in the column of "In And Around Bombay" your staff correspondent had written a few lines under the heading "Good News for Hawkers". Since the Bombay Municipality decided to remove the hawkers in the street, I had put forth a suggestion to the Municipal Corporation to establish a Hawkers' Bazaar" to relieve the nuisance caused by the hawkers over the whole city and as this matter was under consideration by the Finance and General Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of the Municipality when your Staff Correspondent gave "Good News for Hawkers", I remained quiet on the subject.

At the instance of your Staff Correspondent writing that a few open air markets would be opened at Grant Road, Thakurdwar and other localities for hawkers, I wrote to the Municipal Secretary whether this fact was correct and I was informed that the new open air squatters' markets was under the consideration of the Corporation and they had requested the Commissioner to submit for their sanction proposals specifying the areas in which such markets should be permitted.

Now I happen to see a few hawkers occupying the footpath near the Grant Road Tram Terminus just in the line of Novelty Cinema, which was hitherto not used by the hawkers, as the opposite footpath in the line of Wasiamull Building has been for years occupied by the vegetable vendors and other hawkers, permitted by the Municipality.

If this is the experiment the Municipal Commissioner is making in connection with the new open air squatters, it is a sadly mistaken one, as the original complaint of nuisance caused by the hawkers on the footpaths, remains the same.

My suggestion to the Corporation was to establish a market for hawkers on the basis of Penny and Half Penny Bazaar in London so that all the hawkers are located in one place and those who wish cheap purchases, may go to this place, as they generally do their shopping from every corners of the city.

If we have to maintain "Safety First" measures by avoiding the use of the footpaths by the hawkers in the city, it would be not inconvenient for the public to go to the established Bazaar of the hawkers at a certain locality of the city, for their purchases.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BUGWADIA.

Training Of Lawyers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the questionnaire of the Legal Education Committee, the questions relating to the practical instruction of lawyers and the minimum educational qualification for entering upon law courses are the most important. In my opinion the matriculation qualification required for the Bar Council examination is too low. The knowledge of English of an average matriculate is too insufficient to enable him to master the intricacies of law. It has been recently argued by some of your correspondents that the Bar Council examination is a good, cheap, avenue for a legal career to poorer students and that therefore that opening should not be closed down. It is very difficult to appreciate this view-point. It is entirely wrong to regard the legal profession merely as a means to livelihood. Lawyers are regarded and rightly so as Court Officials, who have duties to perform not only to their clients but also to Society in general by helping in the proper administration of public justice. Unfortunately these higher ideals attaching to this noble profession are being lost sight of in these days. To lose sight of them is to make the profession a mercenary one. A higher standard of general education and culture must be insisted upon every one who wants to enter this profession.

As regards practical instruction, it is absolutely necessary that new entrants should be attached to seniors as apprentices for at least a year. Mere attendance in Court will not do practical experience can never be obtained merely by watching. Cases should be actually handled by juniors and the seniors should certify that their apprentices have actually handled cases before the latter can apply to be enrolled as advocates.—Yours, etc.

M. S. SIRDAR,
Bar.-at-Law.

Camp, Thalakvadi.

Wesley High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a sequel to the dismissal of a well-known teacher from the Wesley High School, Secunderabad, a public memorial has been submitted to the members of the Educational Board, Wesley Methodist Mission, Nizam's Dominions, urging the members to an immediate consideration of the step taken by the Management of the school towards a man who had sacrificed the best part of his life to a Christian Institute.

Mr. Ch. Moses, B.Sc., is the teacher, on whose behalf the memorial is submitted.

Mr. Moses, besides being a popular teacher with a record of 18 years' service in the Wesley High School, is well-known for the sacrificial and honorary services he had been rendering to the Wesley Church and the Young Men's Guild for the past many years, and the way in which his services were dispensed with, was taken as an extreme step calculated to bring the utter ruin of the man. The memorial finally concludes with an appeal to the Reverend members of the Educational Board to give Mr. Moses a fair chance of what he has to say on his side.—Yours, etc.

C. I. ANDREWS.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

Cathedral—Buleshwar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask you space for the following:—

Several rumours have been afloat both in the Press and among the people that the post vacant at the Cathedral Buleshwar, was offered to Rev. Mgr. J. Dos Remedios, but for some inexplicable reason the appointment was recalled. Further, it is now rumoured that a Goan Prelate is to occupy this coveted post.

It would be a great calamity for the East Indians as a Community if this rumour became a fact, for I understand on very reliable Authority that the post was especially reserved for the East Indian priests, and make bold to say that there are several East Indian priests who could ably carry on the administration of the Cathedral if they were only given a chance.

I therefore feel that it would be in the interests of the diocese if His Grace acted in the matter with promptitude and courage, and appoint on East Indian to promote greater harmony amongs his Catholic subjects.—Yours, etc.

D. FERREIRA.

THE NATION'S PRESIDENT speaks!
PUNJABI VOLUNTEERS SERVED ICE-COLD WATER
NATIONAL GUARDS MAINTAINED PERFECT ORDER ALONG WITH GANDHI SEVA SENA
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OPENED THE PROCEEDINGS.
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD SPEAKING
THE UBIQUITOUS PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS
THE TOWERING MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN WHOSE SHADOW THE MEETING WAS HELD.
YOUTHFUL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE EVERYWHERE
ACHARYA KRIPALANI
AN ARMY OF REPORTERS WERE BUSY AT THEIR DESKS
IMPERFECTLY WORKING LOUDSPEAKERS WERE INSTALLED IN ALL DIRECTIONS (BY THE CHICAGO RADIO Co'y)
POLICE DIVERTED TRAFFIC OFF A PORTION OF WAUDBY Road
LADIES IN LARGE NUMBERS LENT COLOUR & GRACE TO THE MEETING
WESTBY PRESENTS CAR
THE AUDIENCE LISTENED WITH WRAPT ATTENTION WITH FREQUENT APPLAUSE.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Survery

(By Zandhyala)

The bacons which had left their fires or embers with the Stock Exchanges during the past few weeks, blazed out this week. Once again the matters in International markets are heading for a crisis. M. Flandin having failed to obtain the plenary powers, the Cabinet has resigned. The Supreme Court in America has declared the National Recovery Act as unconstitutional. Once again a debacle in the New York Cotton Exchange resulting in a serious drop of three dollars per bale. Uncertainties continue to dominate the foreign exchanges. Other commodities are looking down, While Metal is marking time.

The attention of speculators that has been focussed or Swiss France and Guilder alternatively during the past few weeks, has now been cencentrated on the French franc. There has been a heavy drain of gold from France amounting to about 3 milliard francs during the week ended May 24, 1935. The French franc is much nearer the devaluation zone than had preciously been apparent. The rapid increase in the Bank rate to 6 p.c. has failed to reassure the markets. Once again the 'modus operandi' of the Bank rate has proved ineffective against adverse pressure on Exchanges.

STARVING OFF DEVALUATION.

President Leburn has asked the Socialist President of the Chamber M. Bouisson to form the Cabinet. He will try to induce the Socialists to take office besides the Centre and the Right in a national Union of Government on the Belgian model, and the Government will be designed to stave off devaluation. The Socialists also may pin their faith to the gold standard as they have a stake in the civil Administration, and any devaluation would affect the salaries and pensions.

The average French man considers gold as his sheet anchors, and feels humiliation even at the idea of devaluation. As in Belgium, steps are now being undrtaken in France to crush the speculators to prevent the currencies from bear raids.

Despite the strong technical position of the franc, the desparate budgetary position which is further deteriorated as a result of rearmament, is bound to undermine the stability of the franc in the long run. M. G. Martin, who worked as the Finance Minister under three consecutive governments clearly stated that there was not the slightest chance of balancing the budget. From the point of view of the budgetary position France is much worse off than either Switzerland or Holland. And so any attempt of the new Government may only postpone the evil day.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO.

The Swiss electorate will have to choose on June 2, between a policy which can only hold more deflation and additional suffering, and another policy which shows a way out to recovery. The Banks in Switzerland are under a cloud owing to their large commitments in Germany, and other countries with Exchange restrictions. It is now recognised to an increasing degree that the devaluation of the Swiss franc is the accordance with the interests of Switzerland, and that it is inevitable.

Once again the N. R. A. has received a serious set back. The unfavourable decision of the Supreme Court declaring N. R. A. unconstitutional together with uncertainty of the Foreign Exchanges has unnerved even the boldest of bulls. The assurances of Senator Bankhead that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Bankhead Act will not be affected by the decision of the Supreme Court have fallen on deaf ears.

BOLSTERING UP PRICES.

Fundamentally there seems to be something wrong with the American cotton situation. The futility of the attempts to bolster up prices is becoming more and more apparent. The American policy of raising prices through restriction is causing increased output in other countries. The importing countries are looking to other centres. The American exports have fallen by about 2½ million bales while her share in the available trade has fallen from 60 to 43 p.c. The position is aggravated by the deterioration of the textile industry.

America seeks an international agreement as raw cotton production for the restriction of output. But such a policy may not be favoured by the British Government as Lancashire receives no benefit out of it. The situation in Egypt, Sudan, and Uganda etc. does not call for any reduction in output. Brazilians may not favour this at all.

Failing an international agreement, America will have to face the problem of losing other markets completely or introducing some modifications in their restriction measures.

Modifications in N.R.A. seem to be necessary, and the President may take the present opportunity to his best advantage. The present crisis may be considered as nothing but a passing phase.

PRICE FOR OPTIMISM.

The incurable bull speculators in silver seem to have been paying a heavy price for their excessive optimism. It is absolutely difficult to calculate the silver policy of President Roosevelt. He may again cause a stunt either to-morrow, or in two months, and possibly he may not. Even if the domestic price of silver were raised further, there does not seem to be any justification of the international price going up higher, if it is not accompanied by any purchases on the American account. This may serve as an object lesson for the speculators not to plunge into darkness next time when the American subsidised price of silver is raised again.

Prospects of Steels are becoming increasingly bright. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has made a profit of Rs. 305 lakhs during the past year and the Directors have recommended a dividend of Rs. 22/8 three years' arrears on second Preferences. The company's earnings are expected to improve further owing to gradual improvement in general industrial conditions and the increasing demand from Japan. Even if the company's earnings do not show any further improvement, there is every justification for the holders of the ordinaries to expect a handsome dividend next year.

DISRUPTION OF 'GOLD BLOC'?

The fear of an imminent disruption of the 'gold bloc' is causing anxiety to holders of steels. Belgium, the chief exporter or steel products, is already off the gold standard. Any further devaluation of either franc or the complete disruption of the gold bloc can no longer have any further effects. Even in the case of Belgium, the Government have undertaken certain measures to control exports. It may also be recollected that the Government of India have got powers to increase duties on imported iron and steel products should the foreign competition prove to be a menace to the Indian industry. In these circumstances there is no reason why the holders of steels should feel anxiety regarding their holding; and fresh and commitments may be advised on every set back.

Dr. Y. S. NADGIR DEAD

Retired Dean Of Grant Medical College Passes Away At Dharwar

DHARWAR, June 2.

Dr. Y. S. Nadgir, M.S., aged 47, retired Dean of Grant Medical College, Bombay, ex-Member of the University Syndicate, Bombay, died peacefully yesterday morning. He had been suffering from dilatation of heart and kidney trouble since a long time.

He was a very popular professor, an eminent surgeon, and in his death Karnatak lost a great public man of rare integrity and purity of character.

Dr. Nadgir's great contribution for the development of Hubli Co-operative Hospital will ever be remembered. He took keen interest in all public institutions and activities.—United Press.

CITY JOURNALIST DEAD

Veteran Who Always Helped Juniors

We regret to announce that Mr. G. V. Sirur, the Chief Reporter of the "Times of India," and "The Evening News of India" passed away in the early hours of Sunday morning at his residence at Vile Parle. He had been keeping indifferent health during the past two months and had a slight attack of Asthma.

Mr. Sirur joined Journalism in 1918 and soon made his mark in the line. His amiable nature is a by-word amongst the journalists, especially the reporters of newspapers in the city. The encouragement and help that he used to give to the juniors in the profession have helped many a budding journalist. In Mr. Sirur's death, the Bombay Reporters will miss a genial and helpful friend and the City, a popular journalist.

During his career as a journalist Mr. Sirur reported several important functions in the country. Noted among those that were dealt by him were the Sindh Floods in 1928 and Mahatma Gandhi's March from Ahmedabad to Dandi. He led the "Times of India Reporters" during the Session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.

Mr. Sirur leaves behind him three sons, and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY & KILLED

LAHORE, June 1.

A serious motor accident involving the death of a 16-year-old boy is reported from Buddha River on the Ravi Road side.

It is reported that the lorry was proceeding towards the direction of Ravi River. The boy who happened to come from the opposite side was suddenly run over by the lorry causing his instantaneous death. The motor driver was taken to custody by two constables on duty at the Ravi Octroi Post and was taken to the police station.

The dead body was conveyed to the Mayo Hospital for 'post mortem' examination.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Dangerous Increase Of Armaments

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, May 25.
(By Air Mail)

The political sky this week in Great Britain has been charged with electric flashes and sparks. The country that was talking during the whole of the Jubilee Week of Christianity, peace and civilization is to-day talking of arms, poison gas, attacks and counter-attacks.

The world that was yesterday talking of trade depression and money shortage, the world that was full of hungry people is to-day talking of spending millions of pounds or billions of marks and dollars on bombers, tanks and cruisers. Not only armament countries busily engaged in manufacturing arms for their own countries, but their trade with countries which cannot manufacture their own arms has become a staple item of modern trading. A glance at the British newspapers show that the shares of Air Craft concerns, of chemical works, of munition factories and of such iron and steel concerns as are noted for their war materials are soaring high continuously. People who talk of patriotism, defence of the Fatherland and of saving civilization as the object and purpose of making arms are openly calculating figures of fabulous dividends. They are raising the prices of their share-holdings by 70 per cent. Even the blind can see that war means profits and therfore as the Communists say private pofits make up for war.

Arms Inquiry Commission

In the midst of all this war like preparations, there is an Arms Enquiry Commission sitting in London. During the week some wonderful evidence was produced and though the chief object of the Commission is to whitewash the position of armament makers and to cover up the scandals that were so cruelly exposed during the American enquiry, the week's evidence shows that Britain is the largest exporter of arms, armaments and munitions. Whilst the manufacturers are private persons, the important purchasers of big arms are always the Government to whom money is no object in the matter of war and armaments. Private individuals can only buy small arms, mostly of the revolver and pistol type and hardly even the rifle size. Machine guns, tanks, fighting planes, chemicals and destructive gases are purchased by the Government who readily invest millions of pounds in such a stuff.

In the evidence before the British Commission it is brought out that not only ordinary politicians and writers hold shares but Bishops, Archbishops and Cabinet Ministers of the present National Cabinet themselves are holding shares in arms and munition concerns It was further exposed in an important evidence on Thursday that leading London newspaper companies hold shares and stocks in armament factories. The Commission was astounded when a witness said that not only these sets of people, but even a Prince of the Royal family was a shareholder. What was most comic still was that the old ex-judge who is now 80 years of age, and who is presiding over the British Arms Enquiry Commission is himself a large shareholder in one these concerns. Thus people are asking "Are these share holders themselves going to decide against private traffic in arms or against huge profits and dividends which they and their friends are making out of war scarces, war situations and armament races?"

New British Imperialists

From the speeches of Herr Hitler in the Reichstag and Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Londonderry in the British Parliament it is clear that Europe is no longer a political chess-board for diplomatic moves, but it has become a strategic chess-board for militaty and aggressive measures. When Britain joined the last war she had hoped to be the bigger and powerful protector of France. The progress of War, however, proved that not only the French armies remained indomitable and dominant on the battlefields, but that the French generalship remains a powerful factor in the conduct of the fight and French statesmen largely influences the final terms of peace. In other words the War ended with a strong France, dominant over the weaker nations of Europe. Simultaneously during the last six or seven years the Soviet Union has become another great Power to reckon with. Therefore Herr Hitler's Germany has received more than ordinary countenance from Great Britain which as a lover and guardian of Parliamentary democracy was expected to be pronounced opponent of his regime. These factors made France uneasy and she reluctantly found herself drawn into the bosom of Soviet Union though once she had even threatened to send away the Soviet Ambassador from her soil.

This has given rise to the new school of British Imperialists who are advocating the creation of a powerfully rearmed Germany and a heavily armed Britain with a view to have a closer understanding between the two countries as a threat to the new Franco-Soviet combination. For the time bieng, this school of British Imperialists have gained a mastery over the present National Government and the recent conversations in London, Paris, Stressa, Rome and Moscow have been pushed in the background. When Hitler spoke on Tuesday night the whole Continent of Europe laughed at him or denounced him. But Great Britain applauded him. When he talked of more arms, of conscription, of navy, Air Force, the whole of Europe saw war danger in it. But British statesmen seemed to hear the voice of the angel of peace in it. At the same time, Britain has not come out openly into an armament race against France or the Soviet Union. She pretends to be worried by the self-same schemes of rearming of Germany which she alone holds justified and which she refuses to assist in suppressing. Thus for the present moment, the pro-Hitler and anti-Soviet diplomacy of Great Britain is serving the double purpose of creating in Europe a most mightily armed Britain and a heavily rearmed Germany.

Increasing Arnaments

The British plan is ushered in as a sudden and necessary step forced upon Britain by the German declaration of the last two or three weeks. But the details of the plan now published make it clear to all common-sense business people in the country that the plan was a matured scheme of study that must have spread over many months. It is even suggested that there is a higher probability for the recent German plan to be built upon the previously hatched British plan than that of Britain's policy and Mr. Baldwin's declaration having arisen out of Hitler's speech of Tuesday night. No sooner was the British plan declared the British Dominion statesmen at present in London gathered together in Whitehall and at Westminster in order to get a united front inside the British Empire on the question of the newly awakened British militarism. There will not only be unity on the political front, but there will be well-developed military schemes of co-ordination and co-operation on the strategic front. The Dominions and the Colonies will have their own quota of air and naval forces which would ring the world not only with British defence works, but with powerful arms of aggression. In brief British Empire will be now the most powerfully armed single unit in the world and the old cry that used to be in favour of a two-power standard for the British nation will soon be revived in favour of a two-power standard for the combined forces of Army, Navy and Air Force of the whole British Empire.

The comparatively flourishing condition of British finance provides the right opportunity for realising such an object. Also the situation of unemployment and dormant dividends will see a sudden improvement by reviving armament industries and recruiting on a war footing. Such a British Empire will hire as faithful and loyal followers a grateful, and frightened and revengeful Germany in place of a grateful and frightened France as was expected in 1919 and 1920. From now onwards, it will be the history of new alliances, groupings and secret intrigues that would make even the old Asiatic Empire decent and clean minded. It would be a new history of a new war, the horrors of which cannot be foretold even by the best or the cleverest writer.

A Sensational Story

The biggest news bomb of the week broke right here in London. It was thrown by the "Financial News", first in a news story then in an article from "A Special Correspondent." The "Financial News"—leading City financiers' organ—declared in so many words that if you wanted to find the secret of why Germany, though bankrupt, is able to rearm and menace the rest of the world, the answer is to be found not in Berlin, but in London. Said the "Financial News": The Bank of England is at this moment arranging to supply the German Reichsbank with a new credit, comparable to the credit of £750,000 supplied by Montagu Norman to Dr. Schacht of the

(Continued on page 9.)

NEITHER CONVINCING NOR LOGICAL

Saxena Replies To Govt. Communique On Detenus

LUCKNOW, June 2.

Babu Mohan Lal Saxena, in an interview to the United Press about the Bengal Government's communique giving reasons for prohibiting publication of any information regarding the Detenu Day, said:—

"I have read and re-read the communique, but I must confess that I have neither been convinced by its reasoning nor have I been able to follow its logic. The communique begins by exposing Government reluctance to place obstacles in the way of genuine endeavour to relieve sufferings or distress and goes on to say that the Government have themselves undertaken the obligation to make such provision for the detenus or their dependents as seems to them reasonable or proper. But we know how this obligation is being discharged and as to whom it is left to determine "what is reasonable and proper."

RELIEF TO FAMILIES

"Numerous cases of inadequate provision for detenus, their family and dependents are reported in the press and are also brought to the notice of the Government through the legislatures but with no results. It was only after a long period of waiting when petitions and representations have failed to secure adequate provision for detenus and their family whose number exceeds 2,000 that the Congress President thought fit to appeal to the public for funds to give them the much needed relief.

"How this humanitarian work will encourage terrorism passes my comprehension, unless the scheme of the Government be to make the suffering, destitute and ill-provided families as an example to deter others. Again if Government is really sure of its ground, it should have welcomed the efforts on the part of the Congress to collect information regarding the detenus' families, as that would remove the misapprehension from public mind that they are inadequately provided for.

OFT-REPEATED STATEMENT

"The communique further asserts that the detenus are detained because of their connections with the terrorists as "established after an independent and most careful examination of facts." The Government has made that statement over and over again, but it does not leave us any wiser. It would have been better if Government had stated as to what authority examines the facts, whether the facts supplied by the local officials are not merely based on the report of informers and whether it is not a fact that the detenus are not given any opportunity to rebut them.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL.

"In reply to questions in the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member repeatedly stated that the cases of detenus were periodically examined. It would have been in the fitness of things if the Bengal Government communique had stated as to when, how and by whom these cases are examined and how many detenus were released as a result of such examination. Is the Government prepared to submit the cases to a Bench of Judges in the High Court? Until some such things are done, the mere detention by the executive of any person without trial is not enough to convince the public of their association with terrorism. No one having the slightest sense of justice in him can approve of detention of such a large number of young men without trial for long and indefinite period. It is not because of any lack of genuine opposition to, or abhorence for, terrorists methods on our part, but because of love for justice and humanity that we demand release of detenus failing trial and appeal for help for their destitute families.

CONGRESS CREED

"The Congress is unequivocally committed to the creed of non-violence and has denounced terrorism in unambiguous terms. But it has always stood for fundamental rights including the one by which no citizen should be deprived of his liberty without trial before properly constituted courts and as it would have stultified itself if it had not done what it is doing for the detenus at this time.

"I therefore, expect that notwithstanding, the Government communique every peace-loving citizen of India will think it his duty to stand by his unfortunate brethren of Bengal and their families unless they are tried and convicted before a court of law for the alleged acts of terrorism."—United Press.

Khadi Workers' Dismissal Controversy

Sjt. JERAJANIS' STATEMENT

Employees Propose To Resort To Satyagraha If Dismissals Are Not Reconsidered

Mr. V. V. Jerajani, Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch, writes:—

A union by the name "Khadi Sevak Sangh", i.e., Khadi Workers' Union has been recently established which was welcomed by Khadi Bhandar. The Bhandar has also viewed sympathetically and granted their demands as far as possible considering the management and without disturbing the retail sales of Khadi.

Last year the figure of khadi sales rose upto Rs. 4 lacs while during the present year this has been reduced to Rs. 3 lacs. For this reason it was deemed proper to curtail the establishment expenses and as a consequence one post of a typist has been reduced.

SEVAK SANGH'S PROTEST

The Sevak Sangh protested against this and management was served with a notice to withdraw the above notice "within 20 minutes."

This took place at 5 p.m. on 31st May last and the Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad, was to pay a visit to the Bhandar at 5-30 p.m. The President Babu Rajendra Prasad with the Congress Secretary, Acharya Kripalani and Sjt. Ganpatishankar Desai, Secretary, B.P.C.C., arrived at the Bhandar at the appointed time and at that time Mr. Ratubhai N. Desai, the President of the Khadi Sevak Sangh, shouted Vande Mataram and asked the workers of the Bhandar to come out leaving their counters. Thereupon 9 other members left their seats, went out of the Bhandar and arranged a cordon at the front of the Bhandar and asked Babuji not to alight from the car and cancel the visit to Bhandar.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT

The distinguished guests who came with the President tried to convince these friends that the method of protest adopted by them was not proper and that they could well lodge their complaints with the authorities and get their grievances redressed. But this proved futile and they continued to stand in the cordon.

At this juncture I received the President and led him to the Bhandar.

CHARGE OF INDISCIPLINE

This was an absolute violation of the discipline of the Bhandar which was brought to the notice of the workers who joined these demonstrations. Considering the discipline that the Bhandar's workers are expected to observe I asked these friends to express their regret for this incident which they flatly and jointly refused to do. Again I tried to make them understand personally but every endeavour proved in vain. When all my humble endeavours failed, I was reluctantly obliged to discharge these workers and it was decided to pay their salaries for the month of May as well as for the month of June in lieu of discharge notice.

These friends declined even to receive these written notices and they addressed a letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad stating that they are discharged from the Bhandar and that they might have to lodge Satyagraha against the way adopted in discharging them from their duties.

I then received a telephonic message from the President to whom all the details were explained by me.

I am sorry for all this from the bottom of my heart but what pains me much is that when Babu Rajendra Prasad was invited and when he, in the capacity of the Congress President, was paying a visit to the A.I.S.A. Bhandar, all these regrettable incidents took place.

DISCHARGED KHADI WORKERS' REJOINDER

Mr. Ratubhai N. Desai, President, Khadi Bhandars' Employees Union, writes the following:—

That because the statement released by Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani Agent, A.I.S.A., Bombay Branch and published in the local dailies and weeklies, is misleading and might keep away the true facts from the public in general and the Khadi lovers and the accredited national leaders, who are the trustees of the A.I.S.A. in particular. I have been very regretfullf compelled to issue this rejoinder to justify the only attitude that can be taken by my Union.

That the said typist, Mr. Ganatra, has been dismissed because of economical reasons has no justifiable grounds. For had there been any justifiable reason to put a cut on the unnecessary expenditure of the budget of the Bhandar, the management can well afford to put a reasonable and justifiable cut on the comparatively high salaries drawn by the other responsible members of the management, instead of dispensing with the said employee, who is in the services of the Bhandar since about the last 21 months and draws practically a starving remuneration of Rs. 37 per mensem. It would have been absolutely proper if the cut would have come on those who draw comparably high salaries. But on the contrary, the management have so decided as to dismiss a youth who had joined the Bhandar out of his national sentiments and his dismissal would only add one more to the miserable number of the unemployed in the country.

ASSURANCE TO EMPLOYEES

It is very important to note here that Sjt. Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, A.I.S.A., Bombay Branch, while proceeding to London in April last, had assured the Union that none of the responsible members of the Union would be dismissed in the near future for reasons of reconstruction or otherwise.

In the light of this, his abrupt dismissal is a clear breach of the promise, of Sjt. Purshottam Kanji in his absence from India and can as well be considered as an 'open insult' to a very 'responsible official' of the A.I.S.A.

UNION'S ONLY ALTERNATIVE

When their constitutional efforts in all directions had totally failed, the Union had no other alternative open to them but to demonstrate before Rajendra Babu, as a responsible trustee of A. I. S. A. to draw his immediate attention to their grievances.

Further, truly speaking, the members of the Union did not try to form the cordon to intentionally stop Rajendra Babu from entering the Bhandar, but it was a very mild and the only way, in the given circumstances, to be resorted to by the Union to draw his immediate attention. Had there been a virtual cordon even by two or four members Babu Rajendra Prasad would have been unale to enter the Bhandar premises. But the facts prove that he did pay a visit to the Bhandar.

CHARGE OF INJUSTICE.

After a very elaborate consideration the Union has reasons to believe that this abrupt dismissal of Mr. Ganatra is a gross injustice to him and an indirect attempt to break the united front of the Union. It is very interesting to note that Mr. Ganatra has been served with absolutely a wrongful notice when he is on his one month's privilege leave.

It can be proved, if necessary, that since the inception of the Employee's Union, the attitude of the management has been taking an undesirable turn and has ultimately culminated in wrongful dismissal in question.

Concluding, I, as the President of the Employees Union most earnestly and painfully appeal to the public at large and specially the Khaddar-lovers and the officials of the local Congress to help us by every means in their power to redress the injustice that has been caused by a National Institution like the Bhandar by the unjustifiable and abrupt dismissal of eleven members of our Union.

WORKER'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Sjt. Ratubhai N. Desai, President, Khadi Bhandar Employees' Union, has addressed the following letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad in connection with the A.I.S.A. affairs:—

"We are extremely sorry to inform you that after we met you last night, the authorities of A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar have summarily dismissed 11 old and experienced workers for no fault of theirs. We are asked by them to apologise for yesterday's incident. which we could not do for obvious reasons.

"The workers appeal to you to intervene in the matter in time before the workers are compelled to reluctantly practise "Satyagraha." Please note that the situation has got worse and if not remedied in time it will become worst."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8)

Reischsbank last December. That last £750,000 was used by the Nazis to buy, or to guarantee payment for, aluminium, iron, oil, rubber, nickel and other raw materials of war. The British companies who control large sections of the world supplies of all these commodities have been, with the help of the Bank of England, either making money or speculating on making money out of letting the Nazis have these products on credit. Nazi credits for these materials have been soaring for a year past, particularly for the past six months.

In other words, the reason of there being a Hitler menace in the air to-day is because the British financiers and business men have created it for their own profit. This week this same game went a stage further. Because of this aerial menace, the British Cabinet met to arrange details for a huge expansion in British air bombers, and consequently the money will go straight into the pockets of the capitalist owners of those same industrial concerns which have already been making money out of selling to Hitler the materials wherewith this menace has been created and perptuated.

Who Will Be Next Viceroy?

Although Lord Willingdon is not expected to quit the Viceregal seat for some time to come, the reconstruction of the Government at home has brought forth in some prominence this imperial issue. In some quarters, Mr. MacDonald is being backed up for this much coveted imperial prize but the traditon associated with the prize is proving itself a source of difficulty in the path of Mr. MacDonald to succeed Lord Willingdon. Very many people seem to think that Mr. MacDonald could not go out to India to be the constitutional Governor General of India under the new Federal scheme as a mere commoner. He will have to accept a Peerage. Unlike his former college, Mr. Philip Snowden (now Lord Snowden), Mr. MacDonald has to weigh the political future of his son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, before rushing to accept a path which even angels fear to tread. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has distinguished himself in the National Government as Mr. J. H. Thomas's under study at the Dominions Office has very little love for the Upper House and an acceptance of Peerage or Viscountcy by his father will necessarily affect his political future at an early age. According to Morgan, the great constitutional authority the fundamental principles of Constitutional Law lay down that the privileges of a Peer are based on the nobility of blood and not on Office and as such they cannot be waived. Thus Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has, I am told, emphasised this part of Constitutional Law to his aged father who frequently complains of bad health.

Crop Of Names

There are others in the running for the Viceregal seat at Simla and Delhi. Most of these claimants base their claims on their association with the question of Indian constitutional reforms in the past as well as in the present process of exploration. As a matter of fact the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" seem to have based their intelligent anticipations in this direction on the strength of the speeches made in the Upper or Lower House of Parliament in support of present India Bill. Similarly, whoever from the Tory benches makes a devastating attack on Messrs Churchill, Lloyd and Co. for their opposition to the Government plan, has been dubbed as the future Viceroy of India. By now, Lord Lothian, Lord Londonderry, Earl De La Warr, Lord Sankey and one or two others have already been picked up for the Indian Gaddi along with Earl Winterton, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Sir Samuel Hoare, the aged Sir Austen Chamberlain and one or two others from the Lower House. But since last night a new name is being much discussed for the Indian honour and that is of the Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy. It is pointed out that his Lordship has considerable experience of administration since he was a Minister of Education in Mr. Baldwin's last Government Of course, the indiscretion which Lord Eustace Percy made on one occasion, which brought Mr. Baldwin into trouble with his own Party, has been forgotten since. Mr. Baldwin explained in the House of Commons that his Lordship's speech tending towards socialism was his personal expression of view and not that of the Government. In support of Lord Eustace Percy's claim it is recalled that as the chairman of one of the Committees that went out to India in connection with the present Reforms scheme, his Lordship has gained considerable knowledge of the Indian position and he will make a successful administrator as the Viceroy of of India. Those who are associated with the Percy House, which is the House of the Duke of Northumberland will certainly be happy to find that the prize post of the Empire goes to the Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy.

Indian Interests In Aden

Government has issued a White Paper setting out the proposals in connection with the final financial settlement in the event of Burmese separation from Federated India. The Advisory Tribunal which carried out its activities under the chairmanship of Mr. L.S. Amery in a hush hush manner and brought ridicule on Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, in the Legislative Assembly has set out plans for the basis and machinery of settlement and has expressed approval of arrangements between India and Burma arrived at without India having any voice in it. This should serve as a sharp reminder to those Indians who have interested themselves in the problem of Aden under the new reforms. Except for an individual effort, (by Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalljee, ex-Mayor of Bombay) I have failed to notice any active Indian agency in London which has interested itself in the direction of bringing home to the authorities the anamolous position of Indians in Aden when the latter is separated from India. Mr. Lalljee has brought to the notice of the responsible members of the Cabinet, including Lord Halifax that Indians in Aden desire to ask the Government to remember that they havee stablished themselves as individuals or companies, with Indian personnel and Indian capital in Aden as a province of British India and therefore must be given that treatment which they were getting all along. The Government proposals on the question of Aden fail to assure these Indian merchants that there will be safeguards in the new constitution to provide that after the separation of Aden they will not be in a less favourable position in respect of their operations in British India than those established at the same time and under the same conditions in, say, Bombay or Bengal. It must be remembered that the Indians and the Indian companies in Aden are in just the same position, if not better, than the companies established in Burma with British capital to claim the protection which is promised to the latter in the Joint Select Committee's Report. It would therefore be incongruous if Indian merchants and industrialists at Aden were to be treated differently, and so Mr. Lalljee hopes that what the Government can at least concede to the Indian merchants in Aden is to grant what is proposed to be done in the case of Burma.

Husseinbhoy's Memorandum

In the course of a Memorial which Mr. Lalljee has prepared for the earnest consideration of the India Office, reference is also made to the position of salt industry in India and Aden. "It is noteworthy," says the Memorial' "that the production of salt in India has not reached up to now the extent of 50 per cent of the total requirement of Bengal, and the salt from works at Aden, however, meet with the demand to the required extent. If the export of salt from Aden was not encouraged or if the protection to Aden salt was not extended and as the result thereof supplies from Aden were reduced there is no doubt that the other foreign salt works, especially salt from the Italian Ports of Assab, Ras Gafunand Massowah would get an opportunity to come in India at once. The Bengal salt market requires about 500,000 tons of white crushed salt, usually known as Indo-Aden quality, and about 40,000 tons of white fine crushed salt, usually known as Liverpool quality. Since last year there has been practically no import of Liverpool salt made in Bengal, but instead Hamburg German salt has come in its place. It may be mentioned, by the way, that up to now, even though there is protection, neither the Aden interest nor the Indian interest has produced the Liverpool quality, the demand for which superior quality is about 40,000 tons."

Mr. Lalljee has further asserted that the Aden Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust of Aden, and the Settlement Committee of Aden have stated in their resolutions, which have been forwarded to the Government of India that the Port Trust of Aden and the Settlement Committee of Aden derive a large revenue from salt shipments to the tune of about 300,000 tons per year, and have also opined that the Aden Salt Industry is the principal industry in Aden which gives employment to a considerable number of people, and that any inequality of treatment in India to this industry will therefore have serious effects and further, in consequence, the financial position of the Port and Settlement of Aden will also be adversely affected. They also strongly urge that the balance of trade being greatly in favour of India, they claim that it is to the advantage of India that Aden salt should receive equal treatment with Indian salt and preference over foreign salt, especially salt from the Red Sea Ports and Germany, in order that the import trade generally, and specially from India to Aden may continue on the present scale.

MORE SEARCHES AT CALCUTTA

Papers And Books Seized From Printing Presses'

CALCUTTA, June 1

The Special Branch and the Detective Department Police searched several printing houses in the city for proscribed and obscene books.

The house of Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore in Dwarakanath Tagore street was searched and over 20 copies of a proscribed book entitled "Samajyavad-Virodhee-i-Kangress-Virodhee" written by him were seized.

The police also raided the premises of Kalika Press, Ghosh Printing Works, Ganabani Publishing House, and two other printing establishments in search of proscribed books. It is reported that some papers were seized from some of the printing establishments.

The police also raided a private residence in Beliaghata, seized some leaflets and brought a Bengali youth who gave his name as Biren Bose for examination to the Special Branch Head Quarters.

Premises of Lalit Press in Simla Street were also raided in search of an obscene book entitled "Versta Bidushi".—United Press.

DEVASTHANAM COMMITTEE TO PAY

Mahamahopadhyaya's Claim Of Rs. 11,000

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali delivered judgment in the suit in which the plaintiff, Mahamahopadhyaya Ananta Krishna Sastri sued the defendants, Sree Mohant Sree Prayagdas and the Tirumali Tirupati Devasthanam Committee, for recovery of Rs. 11,000 as remuneration for certain literary works done under the supervision of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case in short was that the defendant Mohant who at the time was in sole charge of the management of the Hati Ramji Math, Madras, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff by which the palintiff had to publish a Hindi translation of a Sanskrit book entitled "Venkatachala Mahatyam" in two volumes under certain terms and conditions. This was done and at the request of the Mohant, another work was also done. The plaintiff had so far been paid only Rs. 1,000 for his remuneration. The defendant committee had since taken charge of the management of the temple.

The first defendant denied liability but did not appeal at the hearing. The second defendant contested.

PLAINTIFF WINS

His Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment which practically took the whole of the day. His Lordship said that the plaintiff succeeded in the suit. The quantum of damage would be decided on Tuesday next. There would be a decree against the first defendant. The plaintiff would be entitled to execute the decretal amount with costs on scale No. 2 including reserved costs against the income of the Devasthanam in the hands of the second defendant. The plaintiff would be entitled to the appointment of a Receiver of the rents, profits and offerings of the said Devasthanam except what was necessary for the proper service of the Deity and other necessary expenditure by way of execution of the said decree.

The second defendant would be liable to indemnity out of the estate for the costs incurred in this suit. The parties would be at liberty to apply before His Lordship for matters relating to execution, or any other matters as they were advised.—United Press.

Simla, June 1.—It is now certain that the total collections for the Jubilee Fund has exceeded a crore of rupees. Their Majesties have been advised of the splendid response to this fund for the relief of distress and suffering in India.

Jayaprakash Answers Critics Of Socialist Party

RELATION OF PARTY WITH CONGRESS

Charge Of Obstruction And Indiscipline Refuted

Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement:

It was with no little surprise that I read in a press message emanating from Bombay the following item: "There appears to be a feeling among a section of Congressmen in Bombay that unless these two wings of the Congress (the official Congress group and the Socialists) are clearly defined Congress work will become impossible."

Apparently there is a "section of Congressmen in Bombay"—whatever that may mean—that is spoiling for action but the cursed Socialists are in its way. Rearly that is inexcusable. If the Socialists are becoming an obstruction they should be chucked out. I fully agree. I shall be the first to offer to be thrown out if the allegation is proved to be true. I would much rather eat out my heart alone in the intensity of class-hatred than be a stumbling block in the path of the servants of the Motherland—whether that service is performed within the Corporation chamber or amidst the elevating grandeur of Imperial Delhi.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

So, let us see what the facts are.

What is the Congress programme? Mr. Satyamurti, who like the thousand-named Lord of the Hindus, has recently been renamed the "temptor" announced the other day a very tempting triple programme for his unfortunate P.C.C., which ought to gladden the hearts of the Congress rank and file. Enrolment of Congress members capture of all local bodies, preparation for coming Council elections. What an inspiring programme and how ticklish Ministership and all that.

Now, I cannot conceive of Congress Socialist in Bombay or elsewhere obstructing the first activity, in fact they are as jealous about it as anyone else. As for the second, with the Municipal elections over in Bombay, there is nothing left there to capture. It is a pity that Mr. Nariman's dominions are not as large as those of Mr. Satyamurti. The third, that is, the preparation for coming Council elections, must be causing some anxiety to a section or two of Congressmen in Bombay. Mr. Nariman, however, is too responsible a leader to commit his P.C.C., whatever his personal view, to any programme in this connection. Moreover, he is a member of the Working Committee and till that Committee has taken a decision on this matter, he cannot allow his organisation to start any sort of preparation in its furtherence.

Fortunately for us Mr. Satyamurti is not an all-India dictator yet and Bombay might well have a more varied and vigorous programme. The spread of Hindi, I know, is one of its programmes and it has a labour sub-Committee. Now, if Mr. Patil has found that the Bombay Congress Socialists are insisting on the spread of Russian instead of Hindi, I shall request him to intimate to me of the same. Hindi being my mother-tongue I assure him that I shall use my good offices to persuade my Bombay comrades to transfer their affections from the Russian bear—not a very lovable creature as they too must admit—to the Hindi fairy.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

As for labour work, I can imagine differences arising between Congress Socialists and the others. But here too there cannot be any obstruction. Organisation of labour is the chief activity of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and its members would be the last persons to hinder anyone working for the same ends. What the party must be insisting on is the adoption by the B.P.C.C. of a clear-cut Labour policy and programme.

The position of the Congress vis-a-vis Labour is very anomalous. As long as Congress refuses to go beyond Karachi it would be inimical to the interests of Labour to come within the ideological influence of the Congress. This is not to say that the working class should keep out of the Congress. No, that would be suicidal for it, as past experience has shown. Labour must come within the Congress, but it must come with a full political consciousness and on its own programme and with its own leadership. This is the essence of the Political Policy of the Congress Socialist Party with regard to Labour.

JAWAHARLAL ON TRADE UNIONS

As for Trade Union work, here too there may be differences. There is a tendency among Congressmen to form labour associations independent of the existing trade union movement and as appendages to the Congress. This is a disservice to the cause of Labour, though it may be the line of least resistence to-day. Trade unions must be separate from the Congress and part of one country-wide trade union movement. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writing on "Labour and Congress" (see Recent Essays and Writings) says: "I am quite clear that labour should organise itself in the Trade unions and the like quite separately. Otherwise it will get lost in mixed nationalist groups." In the same article he writes later on: "For Congressmen who are also interested in labour affairs, the course of action should be as follows: "They should function separately in labour organisations, trade unions etc.," and help them to develop an ideology and programme of activity as militant as possible, "even in advance of Congress programme. In the National Congress they should try to push on an economic orientation in consonance with the labour programme." Evidently Panditji thinks, and rightly, that only those Congressmen should take up labour work who are much in advance of the Karachi ideals.

However these differences on policy are only theoretical. If any work has been done by the Labour sub-Committee, I have no doubts that the Congress Socialists have been in the fore front.

"CUT OUT THE BUNK."

This leaves only the so-called constructive programme of the Congress. Unfortunately in this respect the position of Bombay Congressmen is rather a difficult one. Bombay is not a village—glorified or otherwise—and therefore its most enthusiastic section of Congressmen cannot find scope for its energies in developing village industries It can if it crooses organised stores for the sale of village products. But, then, in what manner can the Socialists obstruct this work? Surely Masani or Meherally is not going to picket these stores!

The work of the A.I.S.A. follows its beaten path and there is little scope for the general body of Congressmen to meddle in its affairs. However if the enthusiasm of a section of Congressmen for Khadi disproves this observation. I am sure the Congress Socialists will not organise an inverted Luddite campaign to smash up spinning wheels.

This leaves Harijan work. Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji may be our sworn enemy in the capacity of a capitalist, but as the head of the "achhutodhar" movement in Bombay I am sure he can have nothing to say against us. Certainly the repeated failures of Mr. Deorukhkar to go to the Corporation were not due to Socialist obstruction, nor, I am afraid, have the Socialists threatened to shun temples polluted by harijans.

This practically exhausts the list of Congress activities. Bombay may have ten more programmes of which I am not aware. But I have not the least doubt that what is true of the activities I have considered is true also of the remaining. I shall request my friends in the expressive American idiom to cut out the bunk. Let us honestly admit that for those who are really earnest about work there is no obstruction, except from the alien power.

PROVING INCONVENIENT?

Congress Socialists may not be interested in most of the official activities of the Congress. But that is not the same as saying that they are obstructing in any manner their pursuance by others. If anybody has suggested the latter I have not the least hesitation in branding that suggestion as a mischievous lie.

As far as Bombay is concerned I can imagine one source of friction, which, however,—and this is important—has nothing to do with the execution of the Congress programme. The Congress Socialists in the Bombay Corporation may be proving somewhat inconvenient to the Congress bosses there. This is a matter which should be clearly understood. The B.P.C.C. not having contested the elections itself, its members in the Corporation, who excepting the Congress Socialists went there in their individual capacity and not as representatives of the B.P.C.C, cannot now claim to constitute a Congress party in the Corporation and put forth measures and programmes as on behalf of the B.P.C.C. Nor can they seek to apply the whip to the Socialists, who in the event of the B.P.C.C. declining to enter the election, contested it "on behalf of their Party with their Party programme." Any programme which the non-Socialist Congress Corporators may have now developed cannot be binding on every member of the B.P.C.C. in the Corporation. The Congress Socialists have every moral and constitutional right and justification for sticking to their own election programme. Any attempt to raise questions of descipline and to accuse the Socialists of indiscipline on this score is to put it mildly, not playing the game fairly.

POSITION OF THE PARTY

A word about the relations between the official Congress and the Congress Socialist Party. The Bombay message says that this relation must be defined forthwith and intimates that when the Congress President visits Bombay next this question will be discussed and the relationship defined. I fail to understand how a discussion between some Congressmen of Bombay on the one hand and the President on the other can result in any authoritative conclusions regarding this matter.

However, I wish to point out that the relationship is not as obscure as the gentlemen who inspired the Bombay message believe. As early as October last the policy of my Party in this regard was laid down by me in my Report to the First Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party in these words:

"Another problem which faces us is the question of our relation with the Congress. The problem is a simple one and can be easily solved. First of all our organisation is within the Congress. That itself defines our relationship to a great extent. Being part of it, there is no quesion of any opposition or hostility towards it. "On the other hand we as Party must participate in the activities of the Congress and consider them our own," except where we disagree with a particular policy of the Congress. At the same time, we must exercise our right as a minority to propagate our views within the Congress, to work along our own lines, to criticise and even oppose such policies of the Congress as appear to us to be not in the interest of the masses."

This policy has been adhered to since.

It may be profitable for interested parties to spread misunderstanding, but I should have thought that after such a clear-cut expression of our position there was no room left for any doubt or apprehension.

Bihar's Model Colony Protected Against Floods

Whole Scheme Carried Out Under Direct Supervision Of Dr. Ceresole And His Co-Workers, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA (By Mail.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who visited lately the model colony in Muzafferpore district, interviewed by the "United Press" representative stated as follows:

"A site of about 25 bighas have been acquired and about 250 families have to be shifted from their original houses which have become uninhabitable on account of floods. On the new site houses for about 146 families are under construction and are at various stages of completion. It is hoped that before rains set in, these houses will be ready for occupation. Two pucca wells have been sunk and are nearly ready. Similarly two tanks are under construction. It is feared that no work will be possible during the rainy season and the remaining houses will be taken in hand in autumn.

FOR 1,500 FAMILIES.

"Roads have been laid out and plots have been allotted. The Joint Committee which consists of the Commissioner of Tirhut Division and the Collector of Muzafferpore district representing the Viceroy's Fund and Dr. Ceresole and Babu Phanindra Mohan Dutt representing the Behar Central Relief Committee have been in charge of the whole scheme. The Committee has at its disposal one lakh of rupees contributed half and half by the Viceroy's Fund and the Bihar Central Relief Committee. The plan is to shift some 1,500 families proposed to be transferred. The Joint Committee has paid for the land. It is supplying the roofing materials, door leaves and door frames free of cost and contributing a good proportion of the cost of erecting the mud walls. As the people proposed to be shifted are generally poor, the only contribution they make is in the form of labour. The wells, the tanks and the roads have all been made at the cost of the Committee.

"Attempt is being made to make the houses as neat, ventilated and comfortable as possible within the very limited resources of the Joint Committee. It is hoped that by the end of June or beginning of July the 146 families will be shifted to their new houses. The idea is to make the villages good healthy villages with sufficient water supply, good roads and protected against floods. I am hoping that it will be poosible to have a school for children and a medical dispensary which will serve not only this village but also a number of adjoining villages which have become malarious and need medical relief:—

GUIDING SPIRIT.

"The whole scheme is being carried out under the direct supervision of the International Volunteers under Dr. Pierere Ceresole who is the inspiration and guiding spirit. He and his other co-workers Messrs. Wilkinson, Hoyland and Schanker have been working along with the Indian volunteers under Sjt. Phandindra Mohan Dutt with the day labourers and have set an example to our youngmen as to how highly educated and cultured men can work with their body and hand with spade and shovel when inspired by a noble cause. They have gone back to Europe but Dr. Ceresole will be coming back in October again with volunteers to resume the work. When these new villages are established they will be a memento of the joint efforts of the Viceroy's Fund and the B.C.R.C. and above all a reminder of that goodwill and fellowship which the International Volunteers and specially Dr. Ceresole in his own life and person so nobly represent for suffering, wherever it may be found.—United Press.

MEDICINAL & HEALING PROPERTIES OF "TULASI"

Sure Remedy For Malaria, Whooping Cough And Other Chronic Ailments

Kaviraj Sukhram Prasad, B. Sc. writes in the "Searchlight":—

Tulasi is the most sacred plant of the Hindus and it is found throughout India. It is reared with great reverence in Hindu homes for ceremonial and religious purposes. Its roots, leaves and seeds are used as medicines in various diseases. The leaves contain a yellowish green essential oil which, if kept for a time, crystalizes and is then known as Basicamphor. The essential oil contains a terpene.

The root is febrifuge; the seeds are mucilaginous and demulcent. The dried plant is stomachic and expectorant. Leaves are anticatarrhal and expectorant. Tulasi plants have the properties of driving away the mosquitoes. It has been found by experiments that if the body is pasted with the juice of Tulasi, the mosquitoes never come near it. Regarding this property of Tulasi, the following extract from the pen of Sir George Birdwood will be of great interest:—

"When the Victoria Gardens and Albert Museum were established in Bombay, the men employed on these works were at first so pestered by mosquitoes and suffered so much from malarial fever that on the recommendations of the Hindu Manager the whole boundary of the gardens was planted with holy basil (Tulasi) and any other basil at hand, on which the plague of mosquitoes was at once abated and fever altogether disappeared from among the resident gardeners and temporarily resident masons.

The decision of the Imperial Malarial Conference is also in favour of Tulasi being a good remedy for Malaria. In Ayurvedic texts as well Tulasi is mentioned as a good remedy for malarial fevers. Sarangdhar says:—The juice of the leaves of Tulasi if taken with the powder of black pepper, cures malarial fevers.

Besides malarial fevers. Tulasi may be used with great advantage in a variety of diseases. Its leaves mixed with lime-juice are used as a paste in ringworm and itches. They soften the skin, remove the black spots of the face and increase its beauty. It is also a good remedy for leucoderma. The dried leaves are powdered and used as a snuff in ozoena. The leaf-juice poured into the ear is a first rate remedy for earache. An infusion of the leaves may be used in gastric disorders of the children and also in hepatic affections. Fresh juice mixed with a little powder of cardamom checks all kinds of vomiting. One 'tola' of fresh juice mixed with one 'masha' of the powder of black pepper taken in the morning is a first class preventive measure for all kinds of malarial fevers. Tulasi is said to cure snake-bite poison. A few leaves of Tulasi should be immediately taken after snake-bite and a paste of its root in butter should be applied at the bitten spot. When the colour of the paste changes from white to black, the paste should be removed and another applied. Thus the whole poison is said to come out.

Tulasi is a very good remedy for cold and cough. A decoction of the leaves with the addition of sugar and a little cow's milk is a good substitute for tea and may be taken to remove the fatigue and to avoid cold and cough. The following prescription is a very good remedy for whooping cough and I have myself experimented it upon several of my patients with good results:—

Take 'Manjar of Tulasi—1|2 tola, Bach—1|2 tola; Peepal—1|2 tola; Mulhati—1 2 tola; and Sugar 2-1|2 tolas and boil them in half a seer of water till the decoction is reduced to 1|8 of a seer. One teaspoonful of it should be given to children five or six times a day.

The seeds of Tulasi have also got very peculiar properties. They thicken the semen and increase its potency. A large number of youngmen these days suffer from seminal troubles leading to impotency. For those people who cannot afford to get themselves treated by competent Vaidyas and purchase costly medicines, I give below a simple prescription, well tried by me upon several of my patients:—

Powder of seeds of Tulasi—18 grains; 'Purana Gura' (old molasses)—36 grains, mix the two and take it with fresh and pure cow's milk both morning and evening.

This medicine, if continued for some time, will undoubtedly bring good results, provided attempts are made to live a life of abstinence, simplicity and purity.

The root of Tulasi taken with betel leaves is a good remedy for checking the involuntary emission of the semen.

There is no wonder if on account of such properties Tulasi is considered in high esteem as a first-class substance of sanctity and is worshipped in every Hindu home in India. Every body should cultivate this plant near his house as its fragrance purifies the air and the plant itself can be used in a number of diseases.

JOURNALIST AND SOCIAL REFORMER

Rajen Babu's Foreword To Sinha's Writings And Speeches

Messrs. Ram Narain Lal, publishers of Allahabad, will shortly publish a book containing selections from the speeches and writings of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, a distinguished public man and ex-Finance Member of the Bihar Government. Mr. Chintamani has contributed a foreword to the book and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, a 'personal note', which are printed below. The price of the book will be Rs. 5.

FOREWORD BY MR. CHINTAMANI

The following is the foreword by Mr. Chintamani:—

It gives me a peculiar pleasure to introduce this publication to the reading public. My relations with Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha are of such long standing, and have been so cordial and intimate, that I esteem it a privilege to be asked to write this foreword. In reality, I consider it a superfluity, for Mr. Sinha is one of the best known of our public men. He has attained eminence both at the bar and in public life. He has distinguished himself equally in the legislature, in conferences and on the platform. Clear-headed, persuasive and eloquent. Mr. Sinha has rarely made an enemy or lost a friend. His public services, which extend over a period of two generations, are too many to be detailed here. But this is not necessary as they are so distinguished as to be known to almost all who take an interest in affairs. As Mr. Sinha is several years senior to me both in age and in public life, it will not become me, as a Hindu imbued with the quality of respect for age, even to appear to be sitting in judgment—if appreciative judgment—on one whom I admire. But this does not deter me from commending most heartily the speeches and writings collected in this volume to the attention of my countrymen, as well as of Englishmen. There is in this collection a wealth of knowledge and ability, of patriotism, as well as a large fund of humour. The subjects are various, and such as to appeal to readers of every taste and every opinion. Not many are the public men of India who have taken pains to place before the reading public so much and such systematised material and Mr. Sinha, who is one of the few who have done so, deserves, and will cheerfully be given, all the credit that is his due for this latest service to the country.

RAJEN BABU'S PERSONAL NOTE.

The following is the personal note by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress:—

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha has had a most distinguished and a varied public career. He started life as a social reformer when, as the first Beharee Hindu of his generation, he took courage and crossed the seas, and went to England for study. On his return, he had to face serious opposition from the community, but remained firm. He took another advanced step in the direction of social reform when he married a lady belonging to a different sub-section of the Kayastha community, of which he is such a distinguished member. At the time both these steps were considered revolutionary, but the Kayastha community, as a body, has since then accepted both these reforms as necessary, and formally sanctioned them. To-day crossing the seas appears to be such an ordinary thing that we are apt to think as it it had always been the same. Those who can recollect the great agitation which followed the re-admission of Dr. Ganesh Prasad (who has unhappily just passed away), and of the late Mr. Parmeshwar Lall, on their return from Europe, will remember what a tough fight the reformers had to put up. Marriage between the members of different sub-sects of Kayasthas has not yet become so common, but it is no longer tabooed amongst them. To Mr. Sinha belongs the credit of being a pioneer, in his own person, in respect of both these important items of social reform.

It is not, however, as a social reformer only that Mr. Sinha is known in the country. He is perhaps the sole surviving member of that noble band of Beharees who, since the nineties of the last century, have been so prominently associated with the public life of upper India, and particularly of Behar. Mr. Sinha was among those who started the movement for the creation of a separate province of Behar. It was much misunderstood at the time, and was looked upon as a movement for securing the loaves and fishes of office for the Beharees. But those who entered into the spirit of it know—and the events that have happened since have shown—that it was necessary for the self-expression of Behar. The idea was accepted by the Congress when it divided the country into provinces on the basis of liguistic differences. It is now being gradually given effect to by the Government also. Behar was created as a separate province in 1912, and now Orissa and Sind are going to be similarly separated, in the near future.

Mr. Sinha was prominently associated with the Congress for a long time, and was secretary of the session held at Patna in 1912. He parted company with it only when it embarked on a programme of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. But he has never ceased to associate cordially with Congressmen, and his house and hospitality have been always available. His benefactions in the shape of his splendid gift of a great public library and a town hall, at Patna, are only a public expression of that essentially generous nature which has never cared to earn and amass for himself, and has always felt pleasure in giving to others not only good and dainty dishes, but also the far more valuable gift of his time and energy, and of his great talents and abilities. Mr. Sinha has been a distinguished advocate at the bar, but it is well known that his heart and mind have been set far more on a study of public questions and affairs than of learned treatises on legal large or authoritative rulings by distinguished judges. A keen and devoted student of the Victorian literature Mr. Sinha possesses, despite his professions to the contrary, a deep and abiding interest in Hindi and Urdu literatures, and one has only to step into his bedroom to see a collection of the works of the masters, nicely bound and tastefully set in an open book case near his bed.

It is journalism, however, which has been Mr. Sinha's great love. He has been conducting, as its founder editor, a high-class monthly (first under the name of the "Kayastha Samachar," and then as the "Hindustan Review") for now 35 years, with the exception of the period of five years when he was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. He has been a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and the provincial Council, for several terms, and has held the high office of the Deputy President of the Assembly, and of the President of the Bihar Legislative Council. He has presided at the Bihar Provincial Conference, the Agra and Oudh Provincial Conference, and the all-India Kayastha Conference. He has appeared as a witness before various committees and commissions. In all these capacities he has had opportunities of writing and speaking on varied subjects of public importance. His writings are always enriched by a wealth of quotations from authoritative persons and sources. In the pages that follow the reader will find a select collection of his writings and speeches dealing with many subjects, written or uttered under varying conditions. In this statement as the Finance Member of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, we see clearly the restraint and the limitation which such an office in the present conditions of our country imposes. In his presidential address at the Kayastha Conference we see the genuine nationalist speaking. Again, in his notes and writings regarding constitutional questions we find the advanced nationalist putting forward with conviction and evphasis the demands of India. Mr. Sinha also commands a fund of humour, a fine specimen of which the reader will find in his speech, delivered in the Bihar Legislative Council, in connection with the excise policy of the local Government. In the "Hindustan Review" one of the most attractive features is the editorial survey of the events and happenings of the month, and there are not a few who read that periodical more for that than for anything else.

We may not agree with all the views held and expressed by Mr. Sinha, from time to time, on all public questions, but we can all profit by a study of the opinions of one who has devoted his lifetime to their study, and stated them in a style at once trenchant and attractive.

REDDY PROTESTS

Why Six Seats For Justicities And Only One For Congress?

MADRAS, June 1.

Formation of new constituencies should be determined on proposals made by a non-political body such as a committee of senior Civilians presided over by a High Court Judge, in which political parties should have no representations, says Mr. C. R. Reddy, a Congressite, in the course of a letter sent to the Government in reply to the Government's invitation to serve on the Delimitation pCommittee. He says that if the account in the 'Hindu' should be true, in this committee of 14 no less than six are the members or the close associates of the Justice Party. He questions the fairness of offering six seats to the Justice Party and only one to the Congress.

Concluding his remarks, he says, "Apart from the theoretical difficulties that as a Congressman, he may feel, in accepting a seat on the Committee, practical objections referred to above render it impossible for him to accept the Government's offer."—A. P.

CALCUTTA MATRIC RESULTS

Less Percentage Of Passes This Year

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination this year show a marked decrease, the percentage of successful candidates this year being 59.6 whereas in 1934 it rose to 62.55.

24,868 candidates registered themselves for the examination of whom 24,710 sat for it. Of them 14,696 students have come out successful, 4,999 in the first division, 7,836 in the second division while 1,861 were placed in the third division.—United Press.

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A
TRIUMPHANT
MARCH
in
NEW BUSINESS

YEAR	PAID FOR
1928	18,59,000
1929	36,37,000
1930	56,95,000
1931	68,74,500
1932	75,65,000
1933	1,29,17,000
1934	1,56,07,000

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MOBILISE MASSES UNDER DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE

Miss Kara Attacks Basis Of Congress Socialist Party

ADDRESS AT KERALA LABOUR CONFERENCE

In the course of her presidential address to the All Kerala Labour Conference, Miss Maniben Kara said:—

I am convinced of the fact that having achieved unity in our ranks, the working class shall play no less an important role in the radicalization of the forces of the Indian Struggle. It has been suggested by certain quarters that the working class has hardly anything to do with movement for national liberation. I take this opportunity to make it clear once for all that any suggestion leading to divorcing of the working class from the movement for National independence of India, is reactionary. The working class is the most dynamic factor. Therefore it is the greater concern of the working class actively to participate in the struggle for national emancipation of India. On account of the peculiar colonial economic policy of Imperialism there is no way out for the Indian bourgeoisie but to ally with it in the common exploitation of the masses.

Miss Maniben Kara then illustrated this point by citing instances of the numerous occasions when Government forces were called out against the working class in their struggles against the capitalist offensives from time to time. She was of the opinion that the working class is historically destined to play a decisive role in the national struggle.

Proceeding she said:—

The survival of feudalism has precluded the modern industrial development of our country. To this date pre-capitalistic and even primitive forms and methods of production are the rule rather than the exception in Indian agriculture. The Indian agriculturist with his primitive methods can hardly be expected to stand his ground in the world market. The result is that he has to sell his goods at unremunerative prices. This has made agriculture hardly a paying proposition for him. To add to his misery the subsidiary industries were destroyed by the intervention of Imperialism. This factor had destroyed the living of millions of artisans and small producers and has thrown them back on the land making agriculture still more unremunerative. In any other country the artisans and small producers would have formed new avenues of employment in the growing large scale industries. But the perpetuation of feudalistic conditions obstructed the growth of modern industry. These are a few of the essential causes which have led to the progressive pauperisation of the Indian peasantry and eventually of the working class.

The problem of agricultural indebtedness has now by its seriousness drawn the attention of the entire Indian public and also of the provincial and central governments. The total agricultural debt has been estimated to be Rs. 1,200 crores. The figure for Kerala would be somewhere between 12 and 15 crores of rupees. It is impossible that the peasants would be ever able to repay this huge debt. Under the present unremunerative character of agriculture the peasant is ever sinking more and more into debts. The dead weight of all debts is hanging round his neck like a mill stone and is choking him out of his existence.

It was but natural, therefore, that in spite of his age old stupor and traditional passivity the Indian peasant should turn when faced with the prospect of an early extinction. All is not now quiet in the Indian villages. The very condition of his life is driving the Indian peasant to revolt and since 1919 we have witnessed not a few manifestations of these elemental peasant revolts.

The Government was not slow in realising the vast potential danger of this rising tide of discontent amongst the peasant masses. All the manifestations of this discontent were put down with utmost severity. But the Government also realised that a mere policy of repression would not avail them much. The discontent was too deep-seated and the condition was so pregnant with possibilities that the Government was compelled to devise some measures for allying that discontent. This is the genesis of the recent governmental attempt to give some relief to the peasant by enacting Debt legislations, by initiating rural uplift schemes, by attempts to revive village industries, providing market facilities etc. This and the necessity of increasing the purchasing power of the peasant in the interests of the foreign industrialist also impelled the Government to turn its attention to the modernisation of agriculture. But all the governmental schemes in that direction could not make any progress because of the feudal condition prevalent in the villages. The same will be the fate of all rural uplift and revival of village industries schemes as they leave untouched the basic question of property relations.

Mention must also be made here of the attempts of the congress leaders to tackle the peasant problem. As early as 1915 Mahatma Gandhi realised the miserable condition of the peasantry and the urgent necessity of doing something to relieve it. He hit upon the Charka and the Khaddar as sovereign remedies for the cure of the problem of peasantry. Under his influence the National Congress has for years carried on an intensive country-wide campaign for the popularisation of Charka and Khaddar in order that they may provide a subsidiary occupation for the agriculturists. Recently he has turned his attention to the revival of industries and has formed the Village Industries Association. Through this organisation he proposes to bring to life again the dead or dying village industries and this to solve the question of the peasants poverty. It is necessary to say a few words about these specifics proposed by the Mahatma and enthusiastically advocated and applied by a large number of his followers all over the country. According to them the basic issue of the problem is the provision of subsidiary occupations to the peasants. Leaving aside for the moment the utter futility of any attempts to revive the dead or dying small industries in this age of large scale production let us see if it is at all possible to improve the condition of the peasants by giving them a side occupation. Anybody with even a nodding acquaintance with the village economy knows it as a matter of fact that the condition of the villagers is so involved that the few pies that the subsidiary occupation may bring them will hardly be of any concrete benefit to them. Every increase in his meagre income will immediately go to swell the coffers of the landlords, moneylender, or the Government. The net result of the situation is that he has to labour not for himself but to be better able to meet the demands of his exploiters. Neither the Charka Khaddar movement nor the village industries Association will thus be able to solve the peasant problem.

The Indian bourgeoisie and its representatives the Congress also cannot help the peasantry in the struggle against landlords. The Indian bourgeoisie cannot now fulfil its historic task of bringing about the change over from feudalism to modern industry for their interests are so mixed up with the interests of feudal lords that it is impossible for them to lead any uncompromising struggle against the latter. The Congress leaders may go to the villages with social reform schemes or humanitarian schemes but they will never support or actively initiate or lead any economic struggles of the peasants. But the sectional interests of the workers coincide with the general interest of the Indian oppressed masses. The workers will, therefore, not merely help the peasants in their fight against landlordism but will also provide them with conscious leadership. The working class on the other hand, needs the alliance of the peasantry in its struggle. It is on the alliance of these two classes reinforced by the co-operation and active participation of all other exploited elements that depends the successful termination of our general national struggle.

The next question that we have to tackle is how to proceed to the realisation of that goal. A genuine and a decisive fight will evolve only out of the partial struggles of the peasants for the redress of their immediate economic and political demands. They must organise the peasants in their class organisations. Even the most minimum of those demands could not be realised without a struggle. It would be a class struggle of the exploited peasantry against the exploiting landlord sad money-lenders. The class struggle is already there in the countryside. Their task was to give it an organised form, a conscious direction and determined leadership.

When the peasants began those partial fights for their immediate economic and political demands they would realise the immediate necessity of bringing about a radical transformation in the present structure of society. Then would begin a conscious struggle for power. The struggle of peasants for the most immediate demands even in such backward province at Kerala is intimately and vitally connected with their general national struggle for freedom. The workers and peasants of Kerala, therefore, cannot afford to be indifferent to the struggle for national independence. They must be prepared to play their legitimate part in the national struggle, for on the development and the successful issue of that struggle depend the realisation of their immediate demands and solution of their basic problem."

Continuing Miss Kara described in Indian National Congress as the "traditional organ of our struggle for independence." But the leadership of the Congress, in her opinion, was in content reactionary. Discontent against this was manifesting itself by the rise of left wing opposition groups and in the formation of the Congress Socialist Party. The task of the moment is, she said, the mobilisation of the rank and file of the Congress under a radical left-wing leadership. But, on account of its Social Composition, the rank and file of the Congress cannot be mobilised against its present leadership under the banner of Socialism. This can be done only on the basis of the national democratic struggle. She, therefore, appealed to the members of the Congress Socialist Party to join her in the building up of the radical left wing inside the Congress.

In view of these facts of the situation, Miss Maniben concluded, our tactics, methods and programme must be radically changed. A rise of a superior power, that is, the organised democratic will of the Indian masses must be the slogan of the moment. We have to prepare for the assertion of our right to self-determination, thereby our right to manage the affairs of our own country. A Constituent Assembly representing the democratic will of our people, cannot but rise as a challenge to the authority of the British Parliament. This will alone sharpen the struggle for national emancipation culminating in the eventual capture of power by the masses. Let us on the one hand organise the Indian masses in opposition to the New India Bill which is before the British Parliament and for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly as a supreme authority.

Therefore, comrades, the task of the moment for us is steadily to march forward in the struggle for the achievement of national independence. Let us not hesitate to act. Let us not relegate the issue of national independence in favour of mere verbiage of socialism. The only road to the achievement of socialism is the royal road to the achievement of national freedom. Let us mobilize the masses in a democratic fight against Imperialism opening up away to their progress and prosperity.

NATIONAL

AHMEDABAD LABOUR & DELHI AGREEMENT

Parties Discuss Their Differences With Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, June 1.

As differences have arisen between the Mill-owners' Association and the Labour Association regarding the interpretation of certain clauses in the Delhi Agreement which was concluded last year, reference has been made to the permanent board of arbitration consisting of Gandhiji and Sheth Chimanlal Parikh.

Sittings of the Arbitration Board will shortly be held at Wardha.—

Advantage of Gandhiji's presence here yesterday was taken by the representatives of both Associations, who discussed their differences with him for an hour.

A. P.

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SET EXAMPLE IN DISCIPLINE

Rajen Babu's Exhortation To National Guards

"The "Bombay National Guards" should be the embodiment of discipline," observed Babu Rajendra Prasad at the inauguration ceremony held on Sunday morning at the Congress House.

The "National Guards," was formed of picked men from the officers and volunteers who rendered service during the last Congress session.

Over 100 volunteers had received training so far and the "Guards" had engaged themselves in useful activities since their inception nearly six months ago.

Prominent Congressmen present on the occasion included Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, Dr. Jinabai Desai, Mr. Iswarbhai Patel, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mrs. Perinben Captain with the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and Miss Safia Somji and the batch of lady volunteers who rendered service during the last Congress session.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINED BAND.

Dr. P. S. Nair presented the report of activities of the "National Guards" since the organisation was formed. After the ban on the Congress Organisations was lifted, it was found that the Hindustani Seva Dal and the Nationtional Militia still remained illegal organisations. The need for a well-organised and disciplined body of volunteers was felt in the city.

Immediately after the last Congress session in the city in October, it was considered advisable by a group of young men that a permanent Volunteer Corps to serve the cause of nationalism should be organised in the city.

The "Bombay National Guards" was then formed and since then the corps was continuously and systematically trained. Instructive lectures were periodically arranged and Dr. Nair thanked Messrs. S. K. Patil M. R. Masani, Charles Mascarenhas and A. S. R. Chari, for delivering these lecturers.

PATIL WELCOMES.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., welcomed the formation of a disciplined band of workers such as the Bombay National Guards. Reviewing the history of the volunteer movement in the city since 1930, Mr. Patil observed that a large number of volunteers representing several organisations had participated in the political struggle. Besides 20 or 25 independent organisations in the city, the Hindusthani Seva Dal the Ladies Section of the Dal, under Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and the Desh Sevikas under Mrs. Perinben Captain rendered yeomen service to the country.

DIFFICULTIES FELT.

In 1934, when the ban on the Congress organisation was lifted, owing to lack of an organised volunteer corps, the B.P.C.C. had experienced great difficulty in securing men who could render service whenever the occasion demanded. The difficulty became only greater, when nearly 1,500 volunteers had to be enrolled for the Congress session. But under the able leadership of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the requisite number of volunteers were chosen and they contributed to the success of the Congress. Their services during the Congress session were indeed valuable. After that when the National Guards were formed, the B. P. C. C., welcomed the move.

RAJEN BABU'S SPEECH.

A parade of the Guards was then held and Rajen Babu accompanied by Mr. A. S. E. Iyer, Chief Officer of the Guards, inspected the Corps.

In officially inaugurating the National Guards, Rajen Babu at the outset reminded the members of the Guards that their task was very difficult and their responsibility was heavy.

"No volunteer organisation would function properly," observed Rajen Babu, "without discipline and training. You may have come forward of your own free will to render service, but you must remember that discipline is supreme, and before it everything else is secondary. Every one of you must submit to a very rigid discipline, if you wish that your activities should be crowned with success and if you desire practical results of what all you may attempt to do.

PEOPLE AND DISCIPLINE.

"Unfortunately," Rajen Babu continued, "there seemed to be a very inadequate appreciation of the importance of discipline among the people. It seemed to him, as though, people had yet to be taught of the need and value of discipline.

"The National Guards must, therefore, by example, not only inculcate the sense of discipline among the people, but you must be the very embodiment of discipline itself," exhorted Rajen Babu.

The second thing which he wished the National Guards to keep in view was that they should consider themselves as part and parcel of the Indian National Congress and should carry on the Congress programme without fail.

Mr. A. S. E. Iyer, the Chief Officer of the Guards offering a vote of thanks to Rajen Babu, assured him that they would try to follow his advice in all their activities.

The Congress President then unfurled the tri-colour National Flag amidst loud cheers.

Congress President's Call To Nation

RUSH SUCCOUR TO DISTRESSED QUETTA

BOMBAY, June 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

With the recent and vivid experience of the terrible disaster in Bihar only 16 months ago, I became prepared for an equally terrible havoc in Quetta, when I read the first news of the disaster on Saturday evening. The information was meagre but indicative of more serious news that was to come and since then as more and more news has trickled through, my worst fears are being confirmed

My heart goes out in fellow-feeling with our unfortunate brothers and sisters who are victims of Nature's wrath and on behalf of the Congress I offer to them our heartfelt and sincerest sympathies. I know, too, the tremendousness of the task of immediate relief and subsequent re-construction. The news is still confined more or less to Quetta and the fate of the countryside is not yet known. We can only hope that Providence has been more merciful.

In the face of such mighty disaster it is upto everyone to do his best to relieve suffering which is as undeserved as it is cruel and I know that not even the Government with its vast resources can alone meet the situation.

Non-official relief will have to be organised and that too quickly. To Congressmen and Congresswomen the Province is rather unfamiliar. All the same it should not be difficult for a batch of the best workers to proceed immediately to the spot, reconnoitre the land and organise immediate relief.

I have wired to Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram to proceed and am sending Acharya Kripalani, the two General Secretaries of the Congress, to Quetta to oraganise relief. I hope and trust that the country will come forward generously to help our brothers and sisters in distress.—United Press.

Reduction Of Hours Only Way Out

(I.F.T.U.) In an editorial in the American Federationist," organ of the American Federation of Labour, William Green, the President, says of the Thirty-hour Bill that "it is a direct response to our failure to provide jobs for 11,000,000 persons by reducing maximum hours provisions in codes sufficiently to provde employment for all while simultaneously increasing purchasing power by maintaining incomes.... Either we must require industries to conform to hours standards that give all an opportunity to earn a living or be prepared to maintain large numbers of unemployed with recurring business breakdowns."

ADVANCE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1.)

ing of the All-India Congress Committee showed. When it was pointed out that that could not be admissible in face of the Karachi resolution. They saw the force of it and did not move it.

WORK OF B. P. C. C.

Q. Are you satisfied with the work that the Provincial Congress Committee is doing in the city of Bombay?

A. I am seeing plenty of enthusiasm. It is for the Congress workers to harness it and make it helpful. It should not be allowed to run waste in mere demonstrations, although demonstrations have their value, and should be utilised for strengthening the Congress organisation.

Q. Are any steps being taken by the Indian National Congress for finding out the number of unemployed in the country?

A. No non-official organisation can have resources to take a census of the unemployed in such a vast country as India. It is for the State to take up that work as early as possible.

WELLS FOR HARIJANS

(Continued from page 6)

me that the opening of temples and wells to Harijans is a far more significant symbol of the abolition of untouchability from Hinduism than the opening of schools, the award of scholarships, the organisation of cottage industries or even the reservation of seats in Councils and Govt. Departments. Hindu Society is perhaps working its way up from the simpler to the more difficult object and taking the path of least resistance at the start. But the day when wells will be willingly thrown open to Harijans seems to be taking long in coming and meanwhile Harijans are fast waking up to a stinging sense of injustice. They may realise too soon that patience is a virtue only upto a point and that point has been reached.

Funds For Wells.

Meanwhile the Harijan Sevak Sangh cannot merely wait and watch for the day that is long in coming. It has decided to try and sink a new well where none exists or none is open to Harijans. It will open a school, award a scholarship, found a Home when conditions permit. But the want of a well can and must brook no delay. In June 1933, the J. K. Fund was started with a single donation of Rs. 25,000 by Seth Jugal Kishore Birla. The Fund was distributed among 23 Provincial branches to meet their immediate needs and has now been almost exhausted. On 30th December 1934, the Central Board of the Sangh resolved to reserve a fortnight (now fixed in June 35), during which all Harijan workers should carry out a vigorous programme for the collection of one lac of rupees for the PANI FUND. Since then several Provincial Boards have held Surveys in selected places, prepared outline maps, and drafted general reports on the condition of water-supply in villages. It is now time to issue an appeal to the Hindu community to contribute generously to the J. K. PANI FUND. An appeal by Gandhiji and Mr. G. D. Birla the President of the Sangh is already before the Public. The sinking of new wells in Harijan bastis is the most durable and also the most significant work that the Sangh has so far undertaken. It is work which Harijans of all castes and of all opinions do fully appreciate. No caste-Hindu, however orthodox can consider the sinking of wells for Harijans as a controversial question in any sense. Many must consider it as a humanitarian work of a high order, which reminds us of the noblest traditions of Hinduism. Let it not be said that caste-Hindus while continuing to enjoy the luxury of having reserved wells yet persist in denying to Harijans a necessity like that of having drinking wells.

N. R. MALKANI,
Joint Secretary.
Harijan Sevak Sangh.

UNIQUE PARTY TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Govt. Officials & Liberal Leaders Participate In Function

More than 250 prominent citizens of Bombay were present at "Golshanabad" on Sunday evening, at the Garden Party given in honour of Babu Rajendra Prasad in appreciation of his eminent services in connection with the Bihar Earthquake Relief Operations.

DISTINGUISHED HOSTS.

The Garden Party had been organised by some of the very prominent citizens of Bombay including Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Sulaiman Cussam Mitha, the Hon. Shantidas Askuran, Sir Naoroji Saklatvala, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Mr. Husseinaly Rahimtoola, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir S. N. Pochkhanavala, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and others.

It was a sight to see the President of the Congress sitting between Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the one side and Mr. H. P. Mody on the other and discussing several topics of interest. Sir Richard Temple was also sitting at the same table with Sir Phiroze Sethna and other eminent men of Bombay.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

(Continued from page 1).

Legislative Council, Bengal, Lt.-Col B Higham, Chemical Analyser, Bombay Government. Lt.-Col. R Knowles, Professor of Protozoology and Secretary of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. Lt.-Col. G Loch, Political Agent, Behrain, Persian Gulf, Mr F Williamson, Political Officer, Sikkim, Capt G F Hall, Superintending Engineeer, North Bihar Circle, P W D, Mr R F Mudie, C S Magistrate and Collector, U P, K Sanjiv Row, Budget Officer, Government of India. Mr C T Letton, lately Controller of Printing and Stationery, India. Mr S N Gupta, C S Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, Maharaja Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala, Inspector General, Kapurthala State Forces, Capt W E Maxwell, 3rd Battalion 10th Baluch Regiment, A D C, to Commander-in-Chief; Mr R C Bristow, Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Madras Government. Mr J Fearfield, Manager of Bikaner State Railway, Rajputana. Mr J A B Grier, Manager of Vishnu and Laxmi Cotton Mills, Sholapur. Mr Tajmuhamedkhan of Badreshi, Nowshera, Government Contractor, N W F P.

C. B. E.

Mr. D. A. Smyth, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. P. Lt.-Col. Rubie, Manager, Messrs. Phipson and Co., Karachi, Major J. Brittain Jones, Comptroller of Viceroy's Household; Miss M. V. Webb, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service and Secretary of Funds under the Presidency of H. E. Countess of Willingdon. Mr. M. R. Atkins, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Improvement Trust, Syed Maratib Ali, Army Contractor, Punjab.

O. B. E.

Mr. C. E. Blaker, Principal Govt. School of Engineering, Rasul, Punjab. Capt. W. O. Bowen, Assistant Commander and Inspector of Wireless, Burma Military Police, Pyawbwe. Mr. J. Chambers, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Darjeeling Division. Mr. T. Thumboo Chetty, Huzur Secretary to Maharaja of Mysore. Capt. E. H. Cobb, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, N.-W.F.P. Mr. G. W. Coster, lately Deputy Controller of Stamps, Central Stamp Store, Nasik. Mr. J. F. Cowgill, P. A. to Director of Intelligence Bureau, Govt. of India. Mr. H. S. Hensman, Superintendent, Govt. Mental Hospital and Lecturer in Mental diseases Medical College, Madras. Mr. A. G. R. Horton Bennett Superintendent of Manufacture, Army Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur U. P. Mr. K. H. Katrak, Merchant, Karachi. Mir Jamilahmad, Finance and Revenue Minister, Malerkotla State. Mr. K. M. Oriordan, Superintendent of Police, U. P. Mr. J. E. Pearman, Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. F. P. Raynham, Director of Air Survey Company Limited, Indian Air Survey and Transport Limited and Indian National Airways Limited. Mr. H. H. Saunders, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Railway, Mr. L. N. Seaman, Officer-in-charge, Timber Testing Section, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Mr. F. P. Tostevin, Principal King Edward College, Amraoti, C. P. Mr. D. D. Variava, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Aden District Prison.

M.B.E.

Mrs. Caldwell. Hon. Secretary, Child Welfare Centres, Patna; Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children Aid Society, Bombay. Dr. Daw Saw Sa, Private Medical Practitioner, Burma. Miss W. Thompson, Lady Doctor St. Lukes Hospital, Chabua, Assam. Mr. C. G. Bateman, Jail Superintendant Sialkot. Mr. G. P. Bandarkar, Executive Engineer, Khandesh Division. Mr. D. N. Bhattacharji, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Bengal. Mr. H. Brown, Superintendent Q.M.C. Branch, Army Headquarters. Mr. A. K. Chatterjee. Chairman Berhampore Municipality. Mr. Krishnaswami Chetty, Electrical Engineer, Madras Corporation, Mr. C. W. Condon, Deputy Police Superintendent, Poona. Babu Hemchandra De, P. A. to Commissioner of Excise, Bengal. Maulvi Fatehddin, Deputy Director of Agriculture Jullunder. Mr. S. F. Grant, Manager, Gov. Stationery Printing, Peshawar. Mr. A. D. Hall. Temporary Engineer, P.W.D. Bihar and Orissa. Lala Harikishandar, Hon. Magistrate and Banker, Lucknow. Mr. C. W. Hart, Officiating Vice Consul Meshed Khorrassan, East Persia. Mr. Surajmal Jalan, Merchant Tinsukia, Assam. Mr. H. S. Jassawala, Superintendent, Foreign Post, Bombay. Mr. E. W. F. Johnson, Assistant Works Manager. Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, Mr. G. A. C. Johnston, Officiating Deputy Police Superintendent, Bengal; Shaikh Mahdihussain, Special Magistrate, Fyzabad, U.P. Mr. S. E. J. Mills, Deputy Registrar, Allahabad High Court, Mr. J. Moore, Office Superintendent, Messrs. Crawford Balley and Company, Solicitor, Bombay. Mr. M. Morris, lately Police Superintendent, Gaya. Mr. Muhamed Parial, Zamindar and Contractor of Balishah Taluka, Mehar District Dadu Sind. Mr. Ethirajulu Naidu, Assistant Director, Public Health, Madras. Mr. S. L. Panday, Managing Director, Matheran Light Railway and President o f Matheran Municipality. Mr. F. E. H. Rodrigues, Assistant to Solicitor to Bombay Government. Mr. L. J A Rogers, Assistant to Surgeon to the Viceroy. Mr. E. O. Sampson, Deputy Conservator of Forest, Bombay, Mr. F W Saunders, Asst. Commissioner of Police Training School, Calcutta. Mr. Shalnawaz Khan, lately Sub-divisional officer Kasur, Punjab. Mr. Hiralal Verma, Revenue Under-Secretary, C. P. Govt. and Publicity Officer.

Medal of Civil Division of Most Excellent Order of British Empire is awarded for meritorious services to Mr. D. P. Miles, Reserve Inspector of Bolice, U.P.

I. S. O.

Miss E. M. Todd, Registrar, P.W.D. Irrigation Branch, Punjab. Mr. Banee Pershad Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Director, Veterinary Service Headquarters Northern Command, Punjab, Mr. F. H. Dadachanji, Head Clerk and Supdt. Indian Army Service Corps, Bombay. Mr. W. A. Deastro, P. A. to Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Rangoon. Mr. K. P. Dewar, Assistant Secretary to Resident and Treasury Officer, Hyderabad (Deccan). Mr. J. Howard, Inspector, India Store Department London, Mr. E. Little, Supintendent, Government House Gardens, Bombay. Mr. Manwaram, Supdt. Medical Branch, Headquarters, Kohat District. Muhamed Abdurrahim, Upper Division Hospital Writer, Hyderabad (Deccan) Mr. J. P. Rego, Assistant Secretary, P.W.D. Bombay. Mr. Diwan Chand Saigal, Head Assistant, Headquarters No. 14 District Supply Company, Indian Army Service Corps.

Kaiser-I-Hind Medal of First Class has been conferred on Mrs B Ball wife of H. P. Ball, General Traffic Manager (B.B.C.I.) Mrs. M. F. Blackwell (wife of Justice Blackwell of the Bombay High Court well of the Bombay High Court) Lady Rangammal Krishnamachari (wife of Sir Krishnamachari, Minister of Baroda State), Miss R. A. Mccullough, lately of American United Presbyterian Mission, Gujranwala. Mrs. D. I. Norman Walker (wife of Col. J. Norman Walker), Hyderabad (Deccan), Miss E. G. Stuart, Church of England Zenala Mission Society Hospital Quetta. Mrs. L. G. Tunstall, Head Mistress, Pine Mount School, Shillong. Lady B. Wright (wife of Sir William Wright), Madras. The Very Revd. M. E. Bonetta, Vicar Apostolic of Roman Catholic Mission, Kengtung, Burma. Mr. R. C. Busher, Principal, Philander Smith College, Nainital. Mr. O. M. Rees C. S. (Retired) District Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad.

Bar to Kaisar-I-Hind Medal of first Class has been awarded to:—

Very Revd. J. A. Graham, Church of Scotland Missionary Founder and Supdt. of St. Andrews Colonial Homes, Kalimpong.

Kaisar-I-Hind Medal of Second Class has been awarded to:—

Mrs. M. Buck (wife of H. C. Buck, Principal Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education Saidapet), Madras. Miss P. Dabreu, lately inspectress of Schools, Bihar and Orissa. Mrs. M. Deane, Hon. Secretary, Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Barrackpore. Miss B. Lee in charge of the Leper Asylum and Orphanage, Aska Bazar, Basti, U.P. Miss V. Lauders Matron General Hospital, Mandalay. Miss C. Norris, nurse Hospital Nagpur. Miss C. Morris St. M. Michaels School, Jungpura. Miss V. C. Saunders C.M.S. Mission Bharatpur, Miss E. Scott, Senior, Nurse, Northcote Police Hospital, Bombay. The Rev. Mother St. Colette Mother Superior Convent of Jesus and Mary, Murree. Mrs. E. Williams (wife of Major A. H. William 16th Light Cavalry). Mrs. F. G. Wright (wife of D. R. Wright Inspector General of Police, Rajputana) Mr. T. C. Beaumont, Proprietor of Messrs. Beaumont and Company, Karachi) Mr. B. R. Bhaya. Hon. Magistrate and Judge. Mhow Cantonment. Mr. A. B. Cooke, Medical Officer, Salvation Army Hospital, Anand. Mr. Chunilal Pay, lately Deputy Commissioner, Excise, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. O. V. Sastriyar. Hon. Secretary, Madras Society for Protection of Children. Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, Assistant Director of Public Health, Ahmedabad. The Rev. V. J. White, Australian Baptist Missionary, Brisiri District, Mymensingh. Major R. G. Wigfall, President, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Trichinopoly.

KAISER-I-HIND

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of Third Class for Public Service is awarded to Mrs. Burgess, Provincial Organiser, Sind Red Cross Society. Miss A. Jankinath, Assistant Superintendent A. P. Memorial Hospital, Fategarh. Mrs. B. Rangacharya, Puranik Lady Superintendent of Dharwar Vanita Seva Samaj, Bombay. Mr. B. J. Jjwani, Public Health Officer, Sukkur Municipality, Chandrasing Dist. Lance Naik No. 3085, Chin Hills Battalion Burma. Mr. B. N. Ghode, Contractor, Indore. Mr. I. K. Mulla, Village Headmaster and Social Reformer, Taluka Saf, Satara. Mr. V. M. Kamat, Landlord, Talavali Village, Kolaba. Mr. G. R. Kothamdi, Hon. Secretary, Village Uplift Committee, Ahmedabad. Mr. B. D. Kulkarni, Agriculturist, Malegaon. Bombay. Mr. K. N. Lahiri, Medical Practitioner, Gorakhpur. Mr. K. M. Marwadi, Social Worker, Sirur Mahal, Poona. M. G. Patil, Revenue and Police Patil of Hanmapur, Bombay. Mr. J. F. Punthakey, Merchant, Karachi. The Rev. P. A. N. Sen of Church Missionary Society, Calcutta.

MAHARAJA

Title of Maharaja as a personal distrinction is conferred upon Raja Sir Vikrama Deo Varma of Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.

Title of Raja as Hereditary Distinction is conferred upon Rahunathrao Shankarrao Pant Sachiv of Bhor, Deccan States and Shankarrao Parashramrao Aliay Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi. Deccan States.

NAWAB

Title of Nawab as Personal Distinction is conferred upon Shah Wajidhussain of Khusurpur District, Patna and Hon'ble Chaudhy, Muhamedan Din Revenue Member, Jaipur and Member, Council of State.

Title of Raja as Personal Distinction is conferred upon Mr. Prafullaneth Tagore ex-Sheriff of Calcutta.

Title of Shamsul Ulama as Personal Distinction is conferred upon Dr. M. Dhalla, High Priest of Parsis of Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA

Title of Mahamahopadhyaya as personal distinction is conferred upon Pandit Sakal Narayan Sharma, lecturer in Panini Grammer in Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Title of Aggamahapandita as Personal Distinction is conferred upon Sayadaw U Nayana Maaoyein Taik, Mandalay; U. Thireindabizeya, Head Monk of the Dakkhina Yama Posaday Taik Henzada Burma and Sayandow U Pyinnya Mahawithokdarama Taik Pakokku.—A.P.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The following are among those who have got Khan Bahadurships:—Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain, late Oriental Translator to Government Bombay Presidency; Khan Sahib Jusab Mohammad, Merchant, Bombay; Mr. Hasham Premji, Merchant, Bombay; Narbada Prasad Shrivastawa. Superintendent of Jail, Civil Surgeon, Khandwa. Rai Sahib Kirpa Ram, Assistant Director of Administration and Intelligence, India Stores Department, Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

The following among those who get Rao Bahadurships:—

Mr. Dhondiram Gopal Diwakar, President, Sholapur Municipality, Mr. Bhagvant Hari Shringarpure, District Government Pleader, Thana, Bombay Presidency. Dr. Shripad Krishna Belwalkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Mr. Vinayak Balvant Gokhale, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Swaminath Aiyar, Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Mr. Gokerna Sambasivan, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Posts and Telegraphs Department," and M. Vaidyanathan, Statistician, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department, Government of India.

VAIDYARATNA.

Following to have the title of Vaidyaratna as a personal distinction:—Melpakkam Duraiswami Ayyangar, Ayurvedic Doctor, Madras, and Pandit Ram Rattan Sialkot City.

SARDAR SAHEB.

The following to be Sardar Sahib:—Sardar Dhan Raj Singh Khokran, Samrala Tahsil, Ludhiana District. Sardar Lachhman Singh, Zaildar, Dhaban Singh, Sheikhupura District. Sardar Narindar Singh, Inspector of Police, Punjab. Bhai Bakshi Singh Sidhu, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab. Mr. Dhana Singh, Contractor, Public Works Department, Rangoon. Sardar Bir Singh, Military Pensioner, Bettiah, Champaran, Bihar. Mr. Sunder Singh Dhupia, Contractor, New Delhi.

KHAN SAHIB.

The following to be Khan Sahib:—Ardeshir Edaiji Katell, Senior Jailor, Yervada Central Prison. Saiyid Usman Dagdu, Inspector of Police, Poona District. Abdul Qadir Khan, Inspector, Pathan Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay. Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji, Personal Assistant to Education Inspector, Central Division, Poona. Mr. Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem, President, Mahegaon Municipality. Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, Municipal Member, Surat. Wadero Ghulam Muhammad, Landlord, Taluka Sanghar District Thar Parkar Bombay. Wadero Suhrab Khan, Waldad, Sahibdino Khan, Sarki Zamindar Taluka Thul District, Upper Sind Frontier. Mr. Mahomed Aliaya, Late Dredging Master, Chief Engineers Department, Karachi Port Trust, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Abdulla Issa Haji Bhagat, Contractor and Landlord, Godhra, Bombay.

BRITISH HONOURS LIST

Hore-Belisha And Major Attlee Made P. C.

LONDON, June 2

The King is reported to be much better. Accompanied by the Queen he attended the Divine Service in the Chapel in Buckingham Palace. Every side of national life Represented in Birthday and Jubilee Honours List, which includes:—

VISCOUNTY: Bledisdoe.

BARONIES: Sir. Arthur Balfour, M. P., Edward Charles Grenrell (entailing bye-election city-London), Sir William James Peake Mason, George Ernest May, Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby, Clive Wigram.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS: Mr. L. Hore-belisha, Major Clement Richand Attle, Captain Robert Croft Gourne.

NINE BARONETCIES include Sir. Burton Chadwick, Lieut. Col. Cuthbert Morley Headlam, Sir. Henry Jackson, Sir. Crawford Mccullough, Walter Russell Rea, Evan Williams, President Mining Association, Great Britain. Knighthoods include actor Seymourhicks, Architect Percy Scott Worthington. Also Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer, B. B. C., Harold Cecil Aubrey Harmsworth. Knights Grandcross of Michaels Sir. John Loader Maffey, Sir Herbert James Read, Amir Transjordan. Knightcommander of British Empire: Walter Mclennan Citrine General Secretary Trade-union Congress. Order of Merit: Poet John Masfield, musician Ralph Vaughan Williams, discoverer vitamines, Sir. Frederick Gowland Hopkins.

KNIGHTHOODS:—Thomas Couper, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad. Chaudhury Zafrullah Khan, John Tarlton Whitty, Justice James Addison, Justice L. W. J. Costello, Justice Stephen James Murphy, Justice Carleton Moss King. Clement Preston Colvin, James Braid Taylor, Ernest Miller, John Charles Weir, Bertram Maitland Crosthwaite, Lewis Leigh Fermor, Halim Khan Ghuznavi. Alan Michael Green, William Edward Preston, Saiyid Raza Ali, Ramachandrao Pantulu Garu, Rad Thakur Sardulsingh, Shafaat Ahmadkhan. Thomas Forrest Garvin.

GRAND CROSS BATH

Sir Kenneth Wigram, Commander Bath; Sir Ivo Vesey, Companions Bath; Major General G C Williams, Major-General S J P Scobell, Major-General T G F Paterson, Major-General C W F Melville Colonel A H Spooner, Colonel B C Penton, Col. J C Macrae, Col. Robert Johnston, Col. J S Marshal.

HONOURS TO ROYAL FAMILY

LONDON, June 2.

In connection with the Birthday Honours, Princess Royal has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Signals. The Duke of Gloucester has been appointed Col.-in-Chief of the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Duchess of York, Honorary Colonel of the London Scottish Regimnet. The King has approved that the following regiments in future be designated "Royal": 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, Buffs Northumberland Fusiliers and the Norfolks. East Yorks in future will additionally be designated as "Duke of York's Own." —Reuter.

FIRST TEST AT NOTTINGHAM

Wyatt Invited To Captain England Team

LONDON, June 2

Wyatt is invited to captain England in the First Test Match to be played at Nottingham on 15th June. —Reuter.

CHUNILAL PARVATI-SHANKER SHETH TRUST FUND

(Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat)

APPLICATIONS from the Poor and deserving Hindu Students, who have passed the Matriculation Examination, for grants from the above fund for the Payment of College Fees (and for books) will be received by the Secretary, S. E. Society, Surat till 15th June, 1935. GUJARATIS WILL RECEIVE PREFERENCE. For detailed information and for printed forms of application apply in time with necessary Postal Stamps to:

HON. SECRETARY,
C. P. Seth Trust Fund,
S. E. Society, Surat.
1144.

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PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Area Expected 32,170,000 Acres

The Cotton Crop Report as of April 29, issued by Messrs. Schwabach and Co., New York is as under:—

Based on correspondents' reports as of April 29th, the acreage planted and to be planted is expected to total 32,170,000 acres compared with our reports a month ago of 33,777,000 acres, and compared with the planted acreage last year of 28,412,000 acres. This represents an increase of slightly more than 12 per cent.

Planting and preparations for planting made fairly good progress during April, and the crop is on about the same basis as last year in regard to planting. Our reports indicate that 60 p.c. of the crop has been planted compared with 59 p.c. at this time last year. In the western belt, there has been a greater percentage of the crop planted than last year, slightly less planted than last year in the central belt, and also in the eastern belt.

Rainfall during April was more perfectly distributed than for many past seasons, and the average for the belt is nearer normal than in many years. In portions of the central belt, and southern portions of the eastern belt, the rainfall has been excessive to a slight degree, but in the western belt and much of the eastern belt rainfall has aggregated slightly less than normal.

Our reports from the western belt are distinctly more optimistic, especially from Oklahoma, where sufficient rainfall has fallen in the large cotton producing sections to insure germination. There is still a cumulative deficiency in the western states, and much depends upon the weather this year, when crop promise is considered for the western states. Rainfall has to be fairly persistent during the growing season to be able to expect average or above average production.

Fertilizer sales in the eastern states continue very heavy, with prices slightly lower than a month ago. Much preparation of soil took place during the month, and farmers have been busy planting. Considerable replanting had to be done in almost every state, although in the aggregate there has been less replanting than usual. Farmers started planting later than usual, but completed their work much more rapidly than usual. The high prices being paid for seed necessitated carful planting so that seeding could be done without undue risk of replanting due to frosts. One cold spell did cause some replanting over many parts of the belt in the northern sections.

Farmers are reported signing up contracts with the Dept. of Agriculture, and despite a great deal of opposition to the A.A.A., cotton planters appear to be almost 100 p.c. behind the program.

PLANTING PROGRESS.

The following table shows the percentage of the intended cotton acreage that has been planted compared with 1934.

State	Percent Planted 1935	Percent Planted 1934
Virginia	30p.c.	30p.c.
North Carolina	55	50
South Carolina	50	80
Georgia	70	85
Florida	75	85
Missouri	35	35
Tennessee	15	15
Alabama	60	75
Mississippi	50	60
Louisiana	40	50
Texas	65	58
Oklahoma	25	30
Arkansas	50	55
New Mexico	50	75
Arizona	60	80
California	70	80
Others	10	10
United States	60	59

STATE DETAILS.

The following table shows the estimated plantings and intentions to plant cotton compared with the planted acreage in 1934 and 1933.

State	Intentions 1935	1934 Planted	1933 Planted.
Virginia	65	60	76
North Carolina	1110	980	1320
South Carolina	1350	1295	1811
Georgia	2500	2173	2855
Florida	100	95	119
Missouri	350	323	473
Tennessee	900	773	1112
Alabama	2900	2175	3212
Mississcippi	3100	2623	3820
Louisiana	1250	1203	1767
Texas	11400	10981	16050
Oklahoma	3900	3969	4133
Arkansas	2700	2277	3548
New Mexico	110	100	129
Arizona	150	133	140
California	250	225	223
Others	35	27	26
United States	32170	28412	40852

PRE-PLANTING RAINFALL RECORDS.

The following tabulation shows the rainfall records from January to May 1st in inches. The April rainfall is our estimate, while the comparisons are those of the Weather Bureau.

Sate	January	Departure from Normal.
North Carolina	4.15	+0.48
South Carolina	2.67	+0.93
Georgia	2.97	—1.23
Alabama	2.57	—2.38
Mississippi	4.77	—0.25
Tennessee	5.84	+1.11
Louisiana	3.53	—1.31
Arkansas	5.69	+1.41
Texas	1.48	—0.42
Oklahoma	1.31	—0.14

State	February	Departure from Normal.
North Carolina	2.80	—1.25
South Carolina	2.67	—1.61
Georgia	3.50	—1.42
Alabama	4.41	—0.87
Mississippi	3.53	—1.40
Tennessee	3.91	—0.50
Louisiana	4.44	—0.16
Aransas	2.44	—0.93
Texas	2.25	+0.38
Oklahoma	1.07	—0.29

State	March	Departure from Normal.
North Carolina	5.01	+0.78
South Carolina	2.62	—1.28
Georgia	4.59	—0.29
Alabama	7.30	+1.37
Mississippi	8.33	+2.51
Tennessee	7.77	+2.36
Louisiana	6.43	+1.64
Arkansas	8.29	+3.50
Texas	1.82	+0.26
Oklahoma	3.86	+1.66

State	April	Departure from Normal.
North Carolina	3.59	+0.09
South Carolina	2.94	—0.10
Georgia	3.48	—0.10
Alabama	5.64	+1.37
Mississippi	6.23	+1.36
Tennessee	2.80	—1.67
Louisiana	5.91	+1.25
Arkansas	4.05	—0.88
Texas	2.15	—0.94
Oklahoma	2.96	—0.49

The rainfall during April in the central belt, except for Tennessee, was in excess of normal, following a month of excessive rainfall in March. The rainfall in the Carolinas and Georgia is still less than normal prior to planting time, but sufficient rains have fallen to permit planting, and rains were almost normal in these states during April. While rainfall in the three big western states—Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—was less than normal the average was nearer normal than most other months during the winter, and there has been sufficient rainfall now in Oklahoma to permit the best germination in several years. Correspondents from the western belt this month are noticeably more optimistic about crop prospects, and preparations, and planting has progressed much more rapidly than indicated a month ago.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES RALLY

Bankhead Says Supreme Court Decision Does Not Affect Processing Taxes

ADVANCE IN SILVER IMMINENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

New York, June 1.

Following yesterday's big break in the Cotton Market as a result of President Roosevelt's statement to the effect that the Supreme Court's decision regarding N.I.R.A. (National Industrial Recovery Act) jeopardizes A.A.A. (Agriculture Adjustment Act) and abandonment of crop control would cause price of cotton to go as low as 5 cents, the market rallied to-day owing to Senator Bankhead's statement that 'the decision of the Supreme Court does not affect Processing Taxes." This means that the benefit payments to farmers for voluntary crop control are preserved. They will be continued as now.

There are revived rumours that advance is imminent in silver price.

CHINA SHOWS MARKED PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

Review Of Trade, Finance And Rural Development During 1934

The following is a summary of the report issued by the Bank of China reviewing the trade, finance, currency and agriculture during the preceding year.

The difficulties which industry and commerce were experiencing were greatly aggravated by the U. S. silver purchase policy. When U.S.A. began to buy silver the price of the metal rose and consequently large quantities were exported from China. Between July and October, 1934, the net export of silver amounted to dols. 200,000,000. The country was faced with a financial crisis. Silver forms the basis of the Chinese monetary system and any change in silver holdings immediately affects the standing of the notes. For the Chinese people have long been accustomed to the actual circulation of silver and look upon currency notes as bullion certificates. Moreover, there was a considerable flight of foreign capital because of fears of devaluation of the currency. The National Government in order to prevent a crisis and further the exports of silver, introduced a duty and a variable equalisation change on silver exports as from October 15.

EXPORTS REDUCED.

Since the imposition of this duty silver exports from China have been greatly reduced. The net export in November and December was dols. 11,327,650 and dols. 11,974,659 respectively as compared with dols. 79,000,000 in August. Moreover the flight of foreign capital has been stopped and confidence has been restored in the currency by the announcement of the Government that it was definitely opposed to devaluation, nationalisation of silver stocks or the issue of unconvertible notes.

CHINA'S PECULIAR POSITION.

China has an adverse balance of trade, her imports being nearly double her exports. According to the custom reports there was an excess of merchandise imports into China amounting to dols. 495,000,000 in 1934. To balance their budgets other countries have resorted to such measures as embargoes on the export of bullion, currency devaluation, centralisation of monetary reserves, exchange control, increased tariffs, quota system in imports and barter trade. But China not only lacks unity of currency but is also unable to control exchange rates which are to a large extent fixed by foreign banks enjoying the protection of extra-territorial rights. Nor does it enjoy complete freedom in fixing tariffs and thereby effectively controlling imports.

FOREIGN TRADE.

In 1934 China's total imports amounted to dols. 1,029,665,000 and her exports to dols. 535,214,000. As compared with 1933 there was a reduction in total imports of over dols. 315,902,000 and in total exports of over dols. 76,614,000. The reduction in imports may be attributed to the reduced purchasing power of the people and also to a gradual development in domestic industry and an increasing use of domestically produced commodities.

The U.S.A., Japan and Great Britain occupied the leading position in the foreign trade of China. During 1934 total imports from the U.S.A. amounted to dols. 271,732,000; from Japan dols. 126,880,000; from Great Britain dols. 124,047,000. As compared with 1933 they showed a decrease of 9 per cent. 4 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

The exports from China to the U.S.A. amounted to dols. 94,435,000; to Japan dols. 81,232,000; to Great Britain dols. 49,806,000. As compared with 1933 the exports to the U.S.A. and Japan showed a decrease of 17 per cent and 20 per cent respectively; while to Great Britain they increased by 2 per cent.

FOREIGN CREDIT AND SERVICE OF LOANS.

Due to increased stability in political conditions, the operation of the railways has been more profitable and, consequently, the loan service has been better maintained. The total railway loan payments made in 1934 amounted to dols. 8,294,961 as compared with dols. 7,754,625 in 1933. The regular observance of the loan payments has enhanced China's credit abroad and has been reflected in rising quotations in London for Chinese Railway Bonds. The following table gives some indication:

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Dec 1933 Highest 55.00 Dec. 1934 Highest 77.75.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Dec 1933 Highest 90.00, Dec. 1934 Highest 101.0.

Peeping-Mukden Railway Dec. 1933 Highest 95.00, Dec. 1934 Highest, 100.00.

Tienstein-Pukew Railway Dec. 1933 Highest 22.00, Dec 1934 Highest, 32.00.

The quotations for Chinese Government bonds register a similar improvement.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

According to a statistics compiled by the Central Agricultural Experimental station, the total harvest of agricultural products showed a great decrease as compared with the previous year. The central province of Hanan, Hupeh and Kiagsi experienced a most serious drought, and there the production of cereals and cotton was less than half of 1933.

Imports of agricultural products during 1934 were valued at dols. 334,000,000, imports of rice amounted to dols. 65,680,000, cotton dols. 90,000,000 and wheat dols. 31,800,000.

Some progress was made during the year in rural development and reconstruction. Under the direction of the National Economic Councils efforts were made to construct chennals along the main rivers in order to prevent damage by flords. Government advanced loans for agricultural improvements. The Agricultural Co-operative Societies increased by over 9,000.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The year 1934 witnessed marked progress in the political as well as the economic sphere. There was a greater degree of harmony between the Central Government and Canton. The Central Government Co-operated with the local and provincial authorities in the construction of highways, irrigative works, improvement of industries and the extension of railways.

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COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 1

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £33-1-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £33-3-9
Standard Copper three months £33-8-9
Electrolytic copper £37-10-0
New York market—
Non-Blue Eagle 8
Bombay market—
Y M sheets 4'x4'x21 lbs /Rs. 32-8 28/112 lbs/Rs. 31-12
Copper sheets 4'x4'x21/112 lbs/Rs. 36-8-0
Copper Asho Rs. 38
Y M Asho Rs. 38 nominal
Tone: Steady

YARN & PIECEGOODS

Bombay, May 31.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following average quotations for local made piecegoods and yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 0
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 1
Shirtings	0 9 8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 1
Leopard Cloth	0 9 7
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 10 2
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|8" P.B.)	0 14 -
Drills	0 8 6
Domestics	0 8 4
Domestics	0 8 6
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 9 11
White Bleached—	**Per piece.**
Longcloth	9 3 8
Drill	8 9 3
Yarn—	**Per lb.**
8-1|2s	0 5 6
10-1|2s.	0 5 11
12-1|2s	0 6 2
16s	0 7 5
20s	0 8 1
24s	0 8 10
32s	0 10 6
40s	0 11 9
60s	1 1 1
80s	1 6 10

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 31.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933-34	Corresponding Week 1934
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,819	44	11,647	73 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,402	67	5,212	66 "
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,414	83	6,928	84 "
Of which to Japan	1,433	40	1,651	22 "
Of which to China	109	1	252	16 "
Of which to Great Britain	699	6	1,200	14 "
Of which to Germany	374	10	1,330	11 "
Stock at New York	—	9	—	69 "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,665	—	2,821 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	300	—	1,332 "
World's Visible Supply	—	6,095	—	8,589 "
Of which American Cotton	—	4,244	—	6,174 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	8,893	170	12,026	195 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,276	22	7,350	40 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY MARKET LIKELY TO RULE EASY

Sagging Tendency In Securities

SMALL VARIATIONS IN SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay May 31

MONEY

Money was a shade easier at the opening and day to day loans were available round 2 1/2 per cent. Later, however, owing to general demand coupled with the requirement of funds for the current bullion settlement of accounts, inter-bank call money rates firmed up to 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. It is reported that in other centres money was somewhat easy and it is hoped that in the near future a sympathetic feeling will prevail in the local market. The Treasury bill maturities were nil and the renewals amounted to Rs. 1 crore at the average rate of Rs. 1-11-10 per cent. The following were the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 per cent; two to three months 2 3/4 and six months 2 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Giltedged were very steady during the early part but prices ruled easy later following advices from London where India sterling stocks showed a sagging tendency. 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 95-6 to Rs. 93/12, but at the lower levels there was good support and the quotation recovered to Rs. 94-11. There was again a recession to Rs. 93-15 but the closing was steady at Rs. 94-5. Investment demand for medium-term loans was moderate. 3 per cent 1941 bonds kept steady at Rs. 101 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan closed at Rs. 107-3 and 1943 loan at Rs. 106-10. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan further improved to Rs. 112-14. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan showed little change at Rs. 108-8, 1940 43 loan at Rs. 109-13 and 1945-55 tax-free loan at Rs. 117-5. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan closed at Rs. 108-6 and 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-12 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 101-7.

EXCHANGE

Sterling Exchange was very steady throughout the period under review with sellers of ready T T at 1/6 7/64 and buyers at 1/6 9/64d., occasional business placed at the middle rate. Forward positions were also steady but the turnover was negligible. Merchandise export bills appeared on a small scale both in the local and outside markets, but there was practically no businesss in connection with the export of gold. The following are the forward rates:—June/July 1/6 3/32 and August to October 1/6 1/16.

Wide fluctuations were witnessed in the foreign exchanges in the London market. The factor immediately influencing the markets is the monetary crisis in France. Gold currencies ruled very weak and sterling franc rate soared up to 75-51 on Saturday and the sterling dollar cross rate in sympathy therewith jumped up to dol 4.97, but later owing to heavy intervention of the British Control, the rates steadied somewhat. The London New York cross rate recovered from dol. 4.95 5/8 to dol 4.92 7/8 and closed at dol. 4.91 1/4. The London-Paris cross rate declined from 75.43 to 74.53 at the end. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 28.9⅜ 1/2 and 59.93 respectively.

GOLD

There were violent fluctuations in the gold prices following movements in the cross rates. The tone of the market is, however, steady on the whole. The price of ready declined from Rs. 35-0-6 to Rs. 34-13 on Saturday, but with intermittent reactions rose to Rs. 35-7-6 at the finish. The rates in the local market are maintained at higher levels owing to premium on gold in foreign markets, as well as to the belief that the abandonment of the gold standard by the "Gold bloc" countries would ultimately bring about a rise in prices. The rates, here still rule above export parity rendering fresh business impossible. Owing to large shipment of gold amounting to about 4 lacs tolas last week valued at Rs. 137 lacs per s.s. 'Maloja', stocks on hand are now reduced to about 5 1/2 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is however unchanged at about 3000 tolas. The price of sovereigns declined to Rs. 22-9-0 and Rs. 22-9-6 for ready and forward but closed steady at Rs. 22-11-6 and Rs. 22-11-0 respectively. In London the quotation for gold receded to 141sh. on Monday but improved and closed at 142. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 35-7-6 and Rs. 34-13 for ready, Rs. 35-9-0 and Rs. 34-15 for 17th June settlement and Rs. 35-10-6 and Rs. 35-1 for 17th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 260,943 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The silver market displayed a weak tendency this week following advices from outside markets together with liquidation by weak holders and sales by option dealers. There was a lull in the market owing to the absence of encouraging advice from the U. S. A., and the news regarding the invalidation of the N. R. A. though apparently in no way connected with the silver policy, tended to depress silver along with other commodities. Rates sagged all round and the price for ready silver declined from Rs. 81-4 to as low as Rs. 78. When it was relised however, that the Silver Policy was not impaired by the N. R. A. decision, prices spurted up to Rs. 79-12 and closed speedy at Rs. 80-4. The outlook is still uncertain depending entirely upon the attitude of the U.S.A. Treasury. Stocks on hand are increasing and now aggregate some 25,000 bars with the daily offtake averaging some 5 to 7 bars. In Shanghai the dollar improved to 1s. 8-7/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-1/8d. and 32-15/6d. for ready and 34-3/8d. and 33-3/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 80-0 and Rs. 78 for ready, and 23rd May settlement, Rs. 81-2 and Rs. 78-6 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 81-12 and Rs. 79 for 20th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 217 bars and Rs. 32,287 in coin.

SHARES

Prices on the Stock Exchange were maintained with small day to day variations. There was a temporary set-back in quotations in mid-week on disturbing news regarding the crisis in France and the N.R.A. being declared unconstitutional in the U.S.A. Towards the close the market assumed a steadier tone on local bull support and the prices attained pretty nearly the opening levels. The cotton mill shares ruled quiet in the beginning but closed fairly steady. The quotations among the leaders were as follows:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 858/12 847/8 851/4 873/8; Century Rs. 275/10 262/8; Central India Rs. 322/8 306/4; Kohinoor Rs. 200 195 200; New Great Rs. 150 145 145/10 144/6; Simplex Rs. 79/6 77/8 and Swadeshi 200 196/4 198/12 192/8.

In the miscellaneous section the high light was the Tata Power Ordy shares which after declining from Rs. 1620 to Rs. 1596/4 improved to Rs. 1616 and closed at Rs. 1601/4. Tata Steel Ordys moved down from Rs. 145 to Rs. 141/8 and Defds. from Rs. 703/12 to Rs 686/4. Tata 2nd Pref. shares were steady closing at Rs. 172/4 owing to the report of repayment of three years' arrears of these shares. Tata Hydros were almost unchanged at Rs 178/12. Andhra Valley shares opened at Rs. 1728/12 and declining to Rs 1697/8 recovered and closed at Rs. 1700. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs 156-9. Alcock shares fell to Rs. 153-12 on Monday but recovered and closed at Rs. 166/4. Bombay Burmahs moved between Rs. 332/8 and Rs. 318/12 finishing at Rs. 320/10. Bombay Steams were quoted at Rs. 291/4. Scindia steams improved from Rs. 11/1 to Rs 11-7. Cement shares were steadier, Bundis closing at Rs. 46/2, Indian Cements at Rs. 435, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 412/8 and Shahabad cements at Rs 513/12d. New India Ass. shares gained from Rs. 43 to Rs. 43/12 and closed at Rs. 43/8. Belapur sugar shares were easier declining from Rs. 324/6 to Rs 310. Ind. Inv. Trust shares were unchanged at Rs. 58. Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1590/8 but closed at Rs. 1665. Contributories on the other hand rose from Rs. 391/4 to Rs. 397/8. Bank of India shares steadier to Rs. 120 and those of the Central Bank after improving to Rs. 38 closed at Rs. 37/8.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Influx Of Foreign Capital

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 1.

Although rumours of an influx of foreign capital were considerably exaggerated it was certainly sufficient to enable borrowers to obtain a loan under easiest conditions.

Occasionally some lenders accepted a shade under the market rate of 1|2 per cent. Discounts, however, were steadily maintained.

In commodities, cotton weakened under the influence of President Roosevelt's overnight pessimistic remarks.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 1

Ready Javas Rs. 13-14-6
Shipment May Rs 4-2-9
Shipment June Rs. 4-2-9
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-2-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-2-9
Saraya Rs. 13-15
Harinagar Rs. 13-15-6
Java Spot F. 4.00

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 31-5-35	4276000	7350000
Receipts yesterday 31-5-36	10000	4000
Exports to date 31-5-35	4414000	6928000
Stock at Ports 31-5-35	1665000	2821000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-5-35	300000	1332000
Stock at Liverpool 31-5-35	698000	1013000
Visible Supply 31-5-35	4244000	6174000
Quantity in sight 31-5-35	7819000	11647000
Quantity out of sight 31-5-35	8893000	12026000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 1

Wheat	5,721 cwts.
Linseed	5,813 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	42 cwts.
Gingellyseed	106 cwts.
Poppyseed	19 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,173 cwts.
Castorseed	2,866 cwts.
Rice	44,438 cwts.
Myrabollams	954 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,130 cwts.
Gram	1,670 cwts.
Joowar	807 cwts.
Barley	537 cwts.
Bajree	102 cwts.
Coal	115 tons.

MARKETS STAGGERED BY ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENT

No Document To May Cotton

Bombay, May 30.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following report:—

NEW YORK.

	July.	Oct.	Jan.
22-5-35	12.04	11.80	11.88
29-5-35	11.57	11.27	11.35
	—4.47	—.53	—.53

LIVERPOOL.

	July.	Oct.	Jan.
23-5-35	6.52	6.27	6.23
30-5-35	6.31	6.01	5.97
	—.21	—.26	—.26

BOMBAY.

Broach.

	J.-Aug.	A.-M'36
23-5-35	Rs. 239	Rs. 222-1/2
30-5-35	Rs. 229	Rs. 211-1/4
	—Rs. 10	—Rs. 11-1/4

	Oomra. July.	Bengal. July.
23-5-35	Rs. 217	Rs. 145-1/2
30-5-35	Rs. 206-1/2	Rs. 137-1/4
	—Rs. 10-1/2	—Fs. 8-1/4

Political expediency may be an excellent thing from some points of view, but it is anathema to business generally and has been this week, to the cotton trade in particular.

Having lulled the markets into a state of nicely balanced equilibrium last week through Mr. Johnson's announcement of Pool sales to be replaced by "futures" purchases, the markets, last Friday, were heartened by reports—presumably officially inspired—that a meeting at the White House of A. A. A. and Government officials had unanimously agreed that the Bankhead Act should be extended for one more year. Mr. Bankhead himself was credited with stating that "if this Bill were enacted" 12 cent loans on the 1935 crop would be made. The response to this was a sharp advance in new crop positions.

Within forty-eight hours, however, the President himself was reported as having denied that the question of new crop loans was even discussed at the meeting on Friday! Down came the new crop positions and the "status quo" appeared to be restored.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

On top of this bit of political by-play now comes news that the Supreme Court has ruled that the Industrial Codes of the N. I. R. A. —upon which the whole structure of the "New Deal" has been built—are unconstitutional and illegal! Not unnaturally, all American markets, and not a few markets outside America, have been more or less staggered by this astonishing development.

This morning the ever-ready Mr. Bankhead has seen fit to announce that this legal decision has no bearing upon the A. A. A. programme or the Bankhead Bill, but after a week or so of startling developments we should imagine the trade would prefer to hold off and sit tight until the fog of uncertainty lifts sufficiently to see things in their correct perspective.

One fact, we think, definitely emanates from this welter of uncertainty and it is that at every hand the Administration is meeting with more and more resistnce from financial and business quarters. It is of course assured of full support from the agricultural South—a policy of something for nothing is always popular—but the non-agricultural interests are consolidating their resistance as every month passes and a wise and expedient Administration must needs adapt its policy somewhat or risk complete overthrow.

To the cotton trade the question of outstanding importance is, of course, the loan policy to be adopted for the 1935 crop and so much has been written and said on this matter that the issue has been lost in a mass of unofficial statements.

With the N. R. A. decision before them, and in the full knowledge that a similar case is already pending against the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, we think it would indeed be a courageous Administration who would risk any announcement that committed them one way or the other. We, therefore, do not look for any definite news on this point for some time.

FRENCH SITUATION.

With weather reports and crop news eminently satisfactory, with France in the throes of a Stoic defence of the Franc and with little hope of any constructive news from America, we expect better buying opportunities.

Locally, with the Broach April-May contract out of the way, our market has been weaker and has responded fully to the adverse news from abroad.

As was to be expected on the steady narrowing of our parity brought about by the tightness of the April-May contract, export enquiry has shrunk to very small proportions and, with the domestic demand at a very low ebb, spot markets have been extremely quiet. There comes a time when even the strongest statistical position is fully reflected in the price and it looks as though that time has been reached.

Consumers at home and abroad appear to be holding off in the hope that the basis generally will adjust itself to the current contracts.

New crop contracts have weakened comparatively with old in sympathy with the same tendency in America and greatly divergent views are expressed as to the future trend of this "switch."

For ourselves we think any dogmatic view is unwise as there can be no reliable data to work on until it is known what relationship new crops in America will bear to old crops.

With the present comparatively small discount ahead in New York, we consider the local discount to new crop fully adequate.

Neither here nor in the Home markets do we see any inducement to buy and continue to advise holding off for better opportunities.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 31

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Lt Pfd dol 6	26
Amer Power and Lt 5 per cent P	22
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Com	8
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	53
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	58
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	67
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	120
Western Union Telgm	29
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	15 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	10
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	94
Great North Pfd	15
Hiram Walker	24
Amer Tobacco B	84
Canadian Pacific	10
Continental Oil	19
American Water Works	66
Alaska Juneau Gold	17
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	17
Amer Locomotive Coy	13
Edward G Budd Mfg Co	3
Curtiss-Wright Corptn	2
Mission Corporation	12
St. Regis Paper Coy	3
United States Rubber Coy	12
N Y N Haven and Hartford	8
Bendix Aviation	14
Emmies	6
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	31 1/2
American Smelting	40
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada X.D.	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerre de Pasco Copper	53
Int Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	26
General Motor	30 1/4
Packard Motor	4
Genreal Electric	24
St. Oil of N J	46
Philips Petrol	20
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	17
Chase Bank	22 1/4
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	355
General Foods	34
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	97
Montgomery Ward	25
Amer Cyanamid B	19
Int Tel and Telg Corporation	8
United Light and Pow Co A	1
Remington Rand	7
Radio Pfd B	44
Sperry Corporation	10

Total business one million

Market irregular after President's Press interviewed.

Brokers loans up 21 million dollars.

Carloadings down 26400 units.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 1

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	261	248,147
Central India	59	102,295
Barsi and Nagar	479	104,339
Hyderabad Gaorani	393	44,630
Berar	1,205	390,697
Central Provinces	210	91,967
Total Oomras	2,607	982,125
Dholera	67	166,649
N W Provinces	...	32,251
Rajputana	297	32,946
Sind-Punjab	...	301,163
Broach	...	130,716
Coompta and Dharwar	111	76,158
Westerns-Northerns	673	53,944
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	549	61,372
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	64,577
Egyptian and African	188	301,908
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	4,492	2,207,113

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 30th May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,490	329,615
Japan and China	4,975	967,697
Coast Ports	301	25,059
Up-country by Rail	...	201,964
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	38,068
Total	7,766	1,562,403

ORDERLY IMPROVEMENT IN COPPER

Holdings Advisable

Liverpool, May 10

Messrs. Breul and Co. have issued the following supplement to their Market Report:

COPPER

This metal, following our several advices on the subject, has given proof of the improved condition that has gradually developed since the satisfactory conclusion of the conference of producers for control of supplies and organization for marketing. Confidence has been restored, and consumers having a better assurance of the position have been more disposed to make purchases with a free hand, and emboldened accordingly to make provision for stocks which had been permitted to run down to a low level.

The rise in price that has been experienced in the Standard market has been marked by the steadiness of its approach. By the beginning of April a level of £32 per ton was reached for the three months position, since when the advance has made further steady progress, and as we write this position is quoted at £33-11-3—a price not touched since the middle of last year.

We are now looking into a period when World stocks should steadily decrease, as under the control scheme there is an estimated curtailment of 240,000 tons per annum. Stocks in America which were over 700,000 tons are now reduced to about 300,000 tons. A good deal of this metal from U. S. has been transferred to this country where stocks are running in the neighbourhood of 79,000 tons, but a further increase in these would not affect the soundness of the market. So far as consumption of Copper is concerned, we read that in our country it has reached unprecendented levels, but in other directions the position is much less satisfactory owing to tariffs, restrictions and difficulties of currency exchange. On the other hand, the outside impetus that has been given to the increase of armaments throughout the whole of Europe has undoubtedly stimulated a fresh demand for Copper.

One very satisfactory feature we consider attaching to the improvement in values has been the entire absence of anything spectacular in connection therewith, the advance having been achieved in a very orderly fashion. As higher levels are reached there will be naturally a wider range in fluctuations, especially as there is such a very much broader interest in Standard Copper than has existed for a long time past. The position is becoming consolidated and justifies a favourable view being taken of the future.

Copper, we consider, is one of the most desirable commodities at the present time in which to have a holding, and additions could be made to initial commitments as opportunity offers, for irregularities may be expected as prices further advance.

Since the above Report was written on the 10th instant, the quotation for three months Copper advanced to £35, but it has subsequently re-acted to £33/5. At this lower level discretionary buying orders were executed yesterday by our Liverpool friends.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 149	144	140		137
Panjab	... 149	144	140		137
Rajputana	... 150	145	141		138
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	202	...
C P No. 1	229	226	223	219	...
C P No. 2	217	214	211	207	...
Broach No. 2	... 248	244	240		235
Punjab-Ame	... 278	274	270		265
Surat	... 318	314	310		305
Rajpipla	... 318	314	310		305
Navsari	... 323	319	315		310

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1

Bengal Superfine	156
Bengal Fine	148
Bengal F G	141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148
Sindh-Punjab F G	141
Wardha-Hingt	228
Nagpur/Savner	230
Pundhurna	215
Yeotmal	213
Arvi	213
Ellichpur	211
Berar	205/207
Khamgaon	207/209
Mulkapur	203/205
Khandesh	201/203
Jalna/Sailu	201/203
Burwah/Sanavad	205/207
Broach Fine	231/233
Punjab/American	265/270
Punjab/American mix	245/250
Cambodia	300/315
Compta Good	260/265
Kampala	365
Busoga	353
Jinja	345

(Continued from Col. 7)

Beer, 100 bales Broken Tiles, 315 bales M. S. Plates.

From Rotterdam:—150 Sulphate of Amonia, 969 cases Beer, 625 bales Farina, 900 bales Starch, 495 bdles paper, 475 D/S Dyes Dry, 100 Casks Oxalic Acid, 102 Bales Straw Boards.

From Alexandria:—357 bales cotton.

From Reval:—410 Pieces Timber.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Barala, Captain J. W. Milne Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Basra via Karachi.

S. S. Karanja, Captain J. Hannaford, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Durban via Seychelles.

S. S. Vita, Captain E. H. Brady, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Basra via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Lisbon Maru, Captain C. Ishida, Agent N. Y. Kaisha, sailed for Kobe via Karachi.

S. S. Gelerfels, Captain H. Arians, Agent Lionel Edward Ltd., sailed for Basra via Bhavnagar.

S. S. Neuenfels, Captain J. Noltmeger, Agent Lionel Edward Ltd., sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.

S. S. Weissenfels, Captain H. Ahlers, Agent Lionel Edward Ltd., sailed for Karachi.

S. S. Kota Napean, Captain J. J. Jager, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Dutch East Indies via Padang.

S. S. Garbeta, Captain L. E. Heath, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Rangoon via Cochin.

S. S. Jalamohan, Captain E. W. Courtney, Agent Scindia Steam N. Co. sailed for Karachi.

S. S. Jalarashmi, Captain P. L. Matches, Agent Scindia Steam N. Co. sailed for Bassein.

LOADING.

S. S. Jalamohan for Karachi.
S. S. Karanja, for African ports.
S. S. Jalaputra for Rangoon, Colombo and Tuticorin.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 31.

1 Gelerfels, 4575, Karachi, 2/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
2 Kota Nopan, 4586, Java, 1/6, T M and Co.
3 Ginyo Maru, 6178, Kobe, 11|6, N Y Kaisha.
5 Nuenfels, 4933, Hamburg 2|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Carignano; 3230; Karachi; 1-6, L Triestino.
9 Lisbon Maru; 4308; Karachi; 2/6, N Y Kaisha.
12 Weissellels, 4552, Karachi, 4/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Tokushima Maru, 3703, Japan, 1'6, N O Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala, 1899, Busra, 5/6, M M & Co.
5 Oostcappelle, 340, M'Coast, 4/6, Merchant S. N. Co.
8 Garbeta; 3204; Rangoon, 2-6; M M and Co.
9 Dogra, 3281, N.F. N. F. T. M. & Co.
14 Jalarashmi, 2681, Basra, 8/6, Scindia S. N. Co.
15 Indira, 278, M.-Coast, 31|5, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Jaladuta, 3039, Moulmein, 1|6, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Jalamohan, 2/6, Scindia S. N. Co.
D/E Ghalinda, 3212, N.F., N.F., M. M and Co.
K Barpeta, 1692, Busra, 12|6, M M and Co.
M Haresfield, 3212, N F N F M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mundra, 4-6, P and O S N Co.
Cathay 6-6, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-6 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 20-6, P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind; 27-6; P & O. S N Co.

FROM HULL

Serbino 10-6, James Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Martlebank, 6|6, F F Campbell and Co.
New Orleans; 6-6; L Edward Ltd.
President Johnson; 13-6; F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe; 27-6; F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Garoet; 8-6; L Edward Ltd.

FROM KOBE.

Jeypore, 31-5; M M & Co.
Naldera; 31-5; M M & Co.
Shinko Maru 8-6; O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-6; N Y Kaisha
Genca Maru; 18-6; N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru; 23-6; O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru; 30-6; N Y Kaisha.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Sumatra; 13-6; L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria; 3-6; Lloyd Triestino.

FROM BASRA.

Barala; 30-5; M M & Co.
Vita; 1-6; M M & Co.
Bandra, 5|6, M M and Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja; 1-6; M M & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama; 4-6; Lloyd Triestino.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 1-6; P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 8-6; P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 15-6; P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 22-6; P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 29-6; P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Johnson 14-6; F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe; 27-6; F F Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice; 10-6; Killick Nixon & Co.
Castalia; 15-6; Graham T Co. Ltd.
Britannia; 29-6; Graham T Co. Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Lisbon Maru 30-5 N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru 31-4 N Y Kaisha.
Ume Maru; 28-5; O S Kaisha.
Bangalore; 29-5; M M & Co.
Manju Maru 7-6; O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 11-6; N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru; 21-6; N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru; 22-6; O S Kaisha
Celebes Maru; 30-6; O S Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 6-6; Lloyd Triestino.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama; 6-6; Lloyd Triestino.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, 29-5, M M and Co.
Varsova 30-5; M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja, 12|6, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 8|6, Turner Morrison and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE

S. S. Lisbon Maru, 31/5/35.

FOR (AMERICAN COTTON).

S. S. Oostcappelle, 31/5/35.
S. S. Chyebassa, 31/5/35.
S. S. Dogra, 31/5/35.
S. S. Barala, 1/6/35.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Duranda for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, N. Nagshi and Co., 6,000 pckets, A. Oomarbhoy.

For Dunkirk:—125 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

For London:—1358 bags Linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros., 2560 bags Linseed oil cake, O. Oomerbhoy.

For Hull:—1204 bags Linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros., 2560 bags myrabollams, H. Bhagwandas and Co., 1520 bags Gr. oil, A. Oomerbhoy.

S. S. Victoria for Naples:—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—60 bales silk waste, Garia Ltd., 2831 bags Linseed, R. Ratilal and Co.

S. S. Neuenfels for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton. Bombay Co. Ltd.

S. S. Carignano for Genoa:—2800 bags Castorseed, K. Devchand.

For Marseilles:—2560 bags Groundnuts, K. Devchand.

For Naples:—2800 bags Castorseed, K. Devchand.

S. S. Jeypore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton. N. Nagshi and Co., 500 bales cotton, Bruel and Co., 500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, N. Nagshi and Co., 1500 bales cotton, Langley and Co., 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co., 1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha,

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, N. Nagshi and Co.

S. S. Lisbon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Katak and Co., 114 bales cotton, O. Suleman and Co., 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Kotak and Co.

For Yokkacchi:—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Ginyo Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Ramji and Co., 1,500 bales cotton. T. M. Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 1.

S. S. Ranenfels, Agent L. E. Ltd. from Hamburg:—300 kegs Chlorate of Potash, 150 Tins whale oil, 80 Ds. Dyes, 20 cases machinery, 60 cases Chemicals, 365 pkgs Hardwares, 288 bales paper, 28 bales Envelopes, 36 cases Batteries, 65 cases Elect. Goods, 275 D/S. Lub. Oil, 337 Bdles iron Tubes, 250 bdls Copper Sheets, 231 brls Mercury oil, 40 casks Lead, 1018 cases E'ware, 850 bdles Y. M. Sheets, 400 bls Y. M. Square.

From Antwerp:—100 cases Bicar of Ammonia 20 D/S Soda, 21 D/S Zinc. Chloride, 843 bdles steel Hoops, 650 bales Copper Sheets, 1057 D/S Dyes Dry, 300 cases Checory, 121 coils steel ware, 997 bdls M. S. Circles, 1895 bdls Hardware, 69 cases Mineral oil, 145 cases window glass, 1875 bdls Round bars, 135 casks Insulated wares, 160 coil waggon parts, 120 Pieces Raw Ivory, 851 coils, Rods, 300 bars, 135 casks Insulated wires, bdles steel Sheets, 200 bdles Sh. Circles, 625 bdles Angles bars, 1165 bales Copper wire, 526 bdles Stripes, 1467 Pieces Square, bars, 300 Bdles Square bars.

From Bremen:—325 bales Gl. bottles, 382 pieces Joists, 450 bdles iron bdls, 144 bdles Circle Sheets, 302 cases Hardware, 100 bales bdles Copper Sheets, 157 cases

(Continued in Col. 5).

Reckless Selling In New York Cotton Market

U. S. Administration Admits N. R. A. Decision Will Jeopardise A. A. A.

Talk Of 5 Cents Cotton And 36 Cents Wheat

All Markets Crashing Beyond Stop-Loss Limits

"Cotton might go to 5 cents and wheat to 36 cents, if the agricultural Programme has been abandoned following the Supreme Court Judgment." This startling statement by President Roosevelt was not sufficiently early to affect Chicago but its reaction on the New York Cotton Exchange was instantaneous, prices slumping three dollars per bale on heavy general selling there was reckless selling with market breaking and catching stop loss orders.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Friday on trade buying but reacted later on bearish political news and heavy general.

The Washington administration now admits that implication of Agricultural Act is probably illegal to save as N.R.A. general confidence is unsettled and except trade demand there is no support.

The market is rapidly adjusting to changed conditions and stop-loss orders were caught. At the moment the whole situation is uncertain and opinions are useless as the future of cotton prices entirely depends upon political developments and measures adopted by Washington administration. The market is likely to sag further but we think it dangerous to sell short.

It is a choice between construction and destruction of economic life and after a period of three years, sudden change in the Government policy is bound to have disastrous effect.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 11.29. There was some trade buying which resulted in a further rise and October position was quoted 11.46 which was the highest level for the day.

Later on there was extensive reckless selling which resulted in a drastic decline in prices and prices declined 82 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 62 to 67 points. Spot cotton prices lost 60 points at 11.30c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 63 points. Spot cotton prices declined 60 points at 11.40c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged. There was some London selling on resignation of the French Government which was the unsettling factor. Later on there was straddle buying of distant position and trade calling. Offerings were light and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.92d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close July was quoted 5.89 and October 5.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed unchanged and Uppers futures advanced 2 to 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 11 to 14 points while Ashmouni futures lost 11 to 10 points.

BEWILDERED MARKET

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

In a bewildered market overstrained by the adverse N.R.A. decision and shifting political situation in France, President Roosevelt's statement yesterday that if the Supreme Court decides A.A.A. as unconstitutional, prices of cotton and wheat might go to 5 cents and 36 cents respectively, proved to be a bombshell and caused general liquidation.

However, there is a ray of hope in his utterance that he would be ready next week in an attempt to counter the result of the adverse ruling on N.R.A. This action by President Roosevelt is expected to be announced about the 5th instant. The latest news from Paris is somewhat hopeful in consequence of all parties desiring to support the franc.

Broadly speaking, we believe it is desirable to cover shorts and make scale-down purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.46 plus 19 (11-16 a.m.)

Lowest 10.64—63 (3 p.m.)

Liverpool October higher 6.06 plus 64 (3-45 p.m.)

Lowest 5.99—03 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: President's implication Agricultural Act is probably illegal to same as N. R. A. Abandoning might result in return 5 cents cotton 36 cents Wheat. There does not seem to be any fundamentally sound reasons for that. Decline may go some-what further, but advise caution.

New York: Market unsettled by President Roosevelt's statement that recent N. R. A. decision raises question as to valadity of A. A. A. and other emergency legislation.

New York: Market breaking and catching stoploss limits. President implying end crop restriction. An unfavourable opinion is prevalent here just now.

New York: Confidence unsettled by President's comments on further decline. Rather buy distants.

New York: President fearing discontinuation of A A A and predicting lower prices unless controlled. Cotton, wheat and sugar liquidation is on in selling and will probably have to run its course. Technical condition is rapidly improving. Continue to recommend purchases during present reckless selling.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by President's implication that crop control legislation is endangered. Prefer buying new crop on further decline.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Selling and liquidation on behalf A. A. A. and Bankhead act repealed.

One of their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Owing many uncertainties worthwhile opinion presently impossible; course of market depending greatly on nature new crop loan, also continuance of A. A. A. on which, decision before Fall improbable. At present trade is the only market support.

LATER ADVICE

Sharp decline due Administration admission to-day that N. R. A. decision will jeopardize future of A. A. A. All markets generally weaker.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Weakness due to President Roosevelt's statement recent Supreme Court decision likely to affect crop control and loan policy of Government and if Government cannot exercise crop control that would mean return to old practices and five cent cotton; however no decisions affecting crop control and loan policy probable until autumn.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 1.

July	11.20
October	11.20
December	10.97
January	11.02
March	11.08
May	11.1[illegible]
Middling Spot	11.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, June 1.

July	11.11
October	10.94
Middling Spot	11.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

NEW YORK. June 1.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports	Bales 3.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11.000
Day's exports to the continent	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 1

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
July "	7.69
October "	7.69
November "	7.69
January 1936 "	7.68
March "	7.66
May "	7.66
June "	7.66
F.G.F. Spot	8.02

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 1

Following a sudden decline of 63 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 223/8 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 205/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was absence of any selling and prices improved on short covering and scattered buying. The undertone of the market was good but there is less desire to operate pending further developments in America.

Liverpool market opened at a declined 27 points and closed at a decline of 25 points. In the local market there was some liquidation which weakened prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	226	4 0
Broach A/M	207	8 0
Oomra July	202	8 0
Oomra D/J	184	12 0
Bengal July	137	4 0
Bengal D/J	132	8 0
Bengal D/J	130	0 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 30th May 9,588 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,202,621 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,056,711 bales

Increase, 145,910 bales

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
July 150 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 224 Liverpool July 6.06 Rs. 38 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 206/4 Liverpool May 1936 5.70 Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 224 New York July 10.95 Rs. 21 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/8

Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1936 206/4 New York May 10.80 Rs. 37 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/8

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 31

Spot silver prices were raised to-day 1 3/8 cents to 74 1/2 cents

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair. Scattered thunder showers

Central: Generally fair. Local thunder showers

West: Generally fair.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL June 1.

June 1935		6.20
July 1935	6.10	6.12
August 1935		5.99
September 1935		5.90
October 1935	5.82	5.81
November 1935		5.77
December 1935		5.77
January 1936		5.77
February 1936		55.77
March 1936		5.77
April 1936		5.77
May 1936		5.77
June 1936		5.76
Middling Spot		6.71

INDIAN COTTON

BROACH

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.55
Fine (Good Staple)	5.70
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.85

OOMRA

Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.98

BENGAL

Good	3.73
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93

SCINDE

Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 1.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. seller 6-15/16.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 1

Following steady London and American advices, the local silver market ruled steady to-day. There was some liquidation which depressed Jeth delivery to Rs. 80 but later on prices advanced to Rs. 80/10 on active buying and covering. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-8 9/16.

London market to-day was 3/16d. higher and in the local market quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	80	0	0
Jeth delivery	80	6	0
Ashad delivery	81	0	0
Ready gold	35	6	3
Jeth delivery	35	7	3
Ashad delivery	35	8	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 31

July 75.30 plus 1.20
September 75.55 plus 80
December 76.30

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 1.

Spot	33-3/4
Forward	34

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-2-0.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 1

A single consignment of gold worth Rs. 30,70,800 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, June 1.

The consignment, which was of bar gold, was carried by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Naldera', which sailed on Saturday. The bullion was consigned to London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went of the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,29,37,03,672.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 1.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., June sellers 21/3.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., August value 21/4-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 1.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.18
Amsterdam	7.21-1/2
Brussels	29.02-1/2
Madrid	36.00
Milan	59.75
Berne	15.21
Paris	74.85
Prague	117.75
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.92-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June sellers 23.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, June sellers 23.

South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 26/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, June 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, per cwt., June-July nominal 6/8-1/4.

C & F Bombay, per cwt. June July sellers 6/5-1/4.

C & F Karachi per cwt., June-July sellers 6/5-1/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Latest prices:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock, £86-0-0.

Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference £0-13-3.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock, £104-10-0.

Burma Corporation Ltd., £0-10-0.

Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock, £23-10-0.

Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord., £3-7-6.

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.), £1-12-9.

Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord., £2-3-0.

Delhi Electric Sup. Ord., £3-0-0.

Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent. Prf. Stk., £31-0-0.

Genl. & Comi. Invest Trust Refd. Stk., £81-0-0.

East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord., £1-0-0.

Eastern Bank Ltd., £6-11-6.

Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock, £48-10-0.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn., £125-0-0.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord., £2-6-0.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.), £0-2-9.

Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs. £106-0-0.

Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord., £2-0-6.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb., £94-0-0.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 1

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 163 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 115 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 3/8 31st ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/8 9/16 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 1st instant
Java/London 7.32 1st instant
London/Paris 75.18 31st ultimo
London/Belgium 28.88 31st ultimo
London/Switzerland 15.35 1/2 31st ultimo
London/Italy 60.31 31st ultimo
London/Berlin 12.20 1/2 31st ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 31st ultimo
London/New York 4.94 7/8 31st ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.35 31st ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold £7-2-0 30th ultimo £7-2-0 31st ultimo
Silver London Ready 33 1/16 30th ultimo 33 9/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward 33 5/16 30th ultimo 33 13/16 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready closed 30th ultimo 74 3/4 31st ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 30th ultimo 9/16 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 30th ultimo 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, May 29.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 24th day of May 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	19,61,01,000
Notes in circulation	166,33,98,000
Total Notes issued	185,94,99,000
Total Liabilities	185,94,99,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,15,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	48,62,95,000
Total of A	93,05,08,000
B. Rupee Coin	49,84,77,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	43,05,14,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	— Nil —
Total Assets	185,94,99,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.04 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 24th day of May 1935.

Bombay, May 29.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	18,81,92,000
(b) Banks	15,02,23,000
(c) Others	— Nil —
Bills Payable	68,000
Other Liabilities	32,32,000
Total Rupees	44,17,15,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	19,61,01,000
Rupee Coin	9,08,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,40,000
Balance held abroad*	18,17,01,000
Investments	5,46,03,000
Others Assets	81,62,000
Total Rupees	44,17,15,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SEEDS.

London, June 1.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, June sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, June-July sellers £12-5-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Jun-July sellers £12-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Jun-July sellers £13-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria Bombay Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Jun-July sellers £12-5-0.

Share Bazar Sustained On Professional Support

Bundi Shares In Active Demand

Steel And Textile Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, June 1.

Professional operators who are overloaded with heavy purchases are trying their best to support the market despite uncertain and bearish foreign political news. There was active buying in Bundi shares which attracted the general attention of the market and other speculative scrips registered some improvement, but later on there was scattered liquidation.

The market is now very uncertain pending further developments in France and the United States of America. It is generally believed that raising of discount rate would not be effective and France will ultimately be driven off the gold standard.

This is likely to have some effect on Indian Steel Industry and we think it safe to have no interest in steel shares at present, pending further developments.

It is too early to form any definite opinion regarding the future outlook, but the economic situation in the United States of America is becoming discouraging as a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is now feared that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is also likely to be declared unconstitutional and if the present control is removed, there would be a staggering decline in cotton, wheat and other commodity prices.

This is bound to have an unfavourable effect on all commodities, and we think it safe to be out of the market for some time.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 1.

100	Ahm. Advance	302 8
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	350 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	271 4
100	Central India	311 4
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Cooria	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	8 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gogak	194 6
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	77 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	78 12
100	Kohinoor	206 10
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	870 0
250	Model	49 6
50	Mysore	108 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 1

Century 270 272 271 270 271/4
Bombay Dyeing 850 851 847 850
Kohinoor 206 207 208 205 206/10
Central India 308 313 312 311/4
New Great 146 148 145 145/10
Simplex 77
Swadeshi 196 198 197/8
Bundi x. r. 38 38/12 38/10 39/4 39/2 39/6 39/12
I Cement 443 449 446 450 448/12
Punjab 27/10 28 27/4 28/4 28/10
Shahabad 521 525 518 521 522/8
Andhra 1732 1735 1728 1738 1732 1740 1731 1735 1732
Tata Hydro 180/10 180/5
Tata Power 1627 1632 1627 1630 1625 1627 1623 1637/8
T Steel Defd 715 712 718 717 720 712 715 711 715
T Steel Ord 145/12 146/12 146 145/4 145/12 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173 172/8
Bellapur 315 312 317 316 313/12
B Steam 305 300 306 305
B Burma 327 326 335 333/12

200	New Great	145 10
100	Oosmanshah	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 8
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2.300 0
50	Simplex	77 8
100	Swadeshi	197 8
100	Swan	80 0
2	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1415 0
1000	Western	900 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	37 10
500	Imperial	1565 0
125-500	Im. Con.	400 0
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	39 10XR
70	Gwalior	121 4
160	Indian	448 12
40	Katni Dfd.	1415 0
100	Katni	420 0
75	Okha	236 4
10	Punjab	28 10
100	Shahabad	522 8
70	United	101 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 12
15-75	New India	43 8
200	Orienti	4460 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1735 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	177 0
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 5
1000	Tata Power	1627 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Pranij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, June 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 105
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
3 per cent 1941 101
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at 94/4 declined to 94/3 to close firm as above.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 31

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 37 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/4

100	C Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 4
100	Gujarat	72 8
100	Mandra Bhon	95 4
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Siraigunge	93 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrapur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	715 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	166 4
50	Belapur Sugar	313 12
250	Bombay Steam	305 0
125	Bombay Burma	333 12
50	Bombay Burma Contry	110 0
8sh	Br. B Petrol	3-8-6
50	Bombay Telephone	113 8
100	Indian Bleaching	122 8
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	508 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	11 7
30	Tata Construction	79 4
25	Tata Oil	19 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1350 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1377 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	635 0

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1935

USE JUBILEE FUND FOR QUAKE RELIEF

QUETTA REFUGEES' HARROWING TALE

CITY TURNED INTO VAST BURIAL GROUND

DISASTER AS SUDDEN AS COMPLETE

KARACHI, June 1.

The first train to arrive here from Quettta brought hundreds of injured persons some swathed in bandages. Passengers interviewed by the Associated Press gave harrowing details of the calamity.

Terrible Death Trap

The first shock which was felt at 3 a.m. laid the city flat with only foothigh walls standing, burying underneath two-thirds of the city's population. The military immediately commenced rescue work, extricating wounded persons from debris and sent them to hospitals. They established free kitchens.

Rank Desolation

Rank desolation and unspeakable agony are writ on the features of the survivors who, losing wives, parents and children, are roaming like madmen regardless of the scantiest tatters covering their bodies, spending days under trees.

A Vast Burial Ground

The city looks like a vast burial ground extending seven miles to south Baleli and seven miles north to Sariab. The first estimated loss of property was three crores. Fires broke out, but died out of their own accord.

There are no fissures but crust was loosened; hence unsafe. Passengers are allowed free passage to return home. Lorryloads of corpses are cleared in excavation centres and nearly 3,000 have been disposed of.—A.P.

STILL IN DARK ABOUT CASUALTIES

Railway Headquarters Have No Report

LAHORE, June 1.

The uncertainty of the Quetta situation is shown by the fact that the Western Railway administration whose headquarters is at Lahore is still in the dark about the exact number of casualties of their staff and their families at Quetta.

CASUALTIES.

Reports have reached them that about twenty men among their subordinate European staff and their families and about a hundred from among the Indian subordinates and their families have been killed.

LOCO SHEDS WRECKED.

Loco sheds have been wrecked and several employees have been injured. The earliest refugees from Quetta who might have left by the first train after the disaster yesterday are expected at Lahore at 7 p.m. this evening, and from them personal details of the catastrophs are expected.—A. P.

WIRELESS WORKS WITH INTENSE PRESSURE

KARACHI, June 1.

The postal plane with the Director of Posts and Telegraphs abroad took off for Quetta at 6-30 a.m. All telegraph traffic has since been cleared by wireless which is working with intense pressure, it being the only means of cimmunications through which the military authorities and civil population are keeping in touch with ill-fated city. A special contingent of the postal engineering staff from Karachi and from Lahore was hurriedly despatched with equipment arriving from Quetta, this afternoon.

It is anticipated that communications will shortly be restored. The telegraph lines have been restored. Only batteries which are damaged have to be replaced. Hitherto there have been no arrivals here from the affected zone nor communications received. Hence sometime will have to elapse before authentic accounts will be available.—A.P.

R. A. F. TO RUSH MEDICAL AID

NATHIAGALI, June 1.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the Quetta Earthquake last night the Governor telegraphed his sympathy to the Agent to the Governor-General Baluchistan on behalf of himself and the people of the Frontier on the great calamity asking whether they could be of any assistance. A medical unit complete in all respects, save tents is being assembled at Peshawar to-day consisting of civil surgeon Dr. Hukumchand, assistant Surgeon Dr. Abdullakim, 3 nurses, 3 compounders and 3 ward orderlies. The Government are awaiting news from Quetta whether this is reburied. Measures are also being taken to ascertain the provisions that can be made immediately available and send them, if required. It is understood that the Royal Air Force is flying over with doctors to-day.—A.P.

20 Members Of European Rly. Staff Killed

SIMLA, June 1.

Telephonic intimation has just been received from the Agent N. W. R. Lahore, that the Quetta-Chaman Railway is not damaged between Sibi and Quetta. One small bridge is badly cracked and a sleeper put in. Twenty European members of railway staff with their families were killed. The control wire has been restored between Sibi and Quetta. The railway water supply has not been affected. The railway authorities are sending 136 railway staff and two officers to Quetta immediately. —A.P.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE

SIMLA, June 1.

The following message was received by H. E. the Viceroy from the Secretary of State: "Please send the A.G.G. to Baluchistan. A message expressing the profound regret with which I have received news of the terrible earthquake and my heartfelt sympathy with all the sufferers especially the relatives of those whose death is reported."

Message from the Viceroy to the A.G.G. says: "It is with profound regreat that I have now learnt of the severity of earthquake with the resultant appalling loss of life and damage to property, extending my deepest sympathy with you, through you with the injured and the relatives of those who were killed. I assure you that I and my Government will do all in our power to assist you in anyway we can."—A.P.

ROOSEVELT'S SYMPATHY

WASHINGTON, June 2.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed to the King as follows:

"I am distressed by reports of the disaster in Baluchistan resulting in so much suffering and loss of so many lives. The American people join with me in extending the deepest sympathy to His Majesty and the people of India."—Reuter.

HOARE WIRES SYMPATHY

LONDON June 1.

Sir Samuel Hoare has telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan heartfelt sympathy with all the sufferers in the earthquake.—Reuter.

RELIEF PARTY LEAVES

NEW DELHI, June 2.

On receipt of information a relief party consisting of the station-master, guards, drivers and menial staff left for Quetta today.—A. P.

KALAT AND MIRI RAZED TO GROUND

SIMLA, June 1.

It is reported that Kalat town and the Miri palace have almost been razed to the ground. Many have been killed, but His Highness the Khan and his family are reported to be safe. In Quetta the British death roll is reported to be 200.

The bodies of Mr. Meredith Jones and his wife are recovered, but not of Mr. Francis and his or of Mr. Saise who was on deputation from the United Provinces to Baluchistan to examine water works and the drainage of the town and of whose survival little hope is entertained.

It is impossible to give even an approximate number of Indian casualties among whom are included Sir Shams Sh.[illegible] and five extra assistant commissioners.

ALL WELL AT LORALAI.

Loralai reports show that all is well there and no information is available from other places except that Bolan railway and road are open.

Besides the 200 policemen and officers offered by the North-West Frontier Government, the Punjab Government has offered to send 65 foot constables, 6 head constables, three sub-inspectors, 6 European sergeants or inspectors and another 100 men by June 5.—A. P.

30,000 LIVES IN CASUALTY ROLL

LAHORE, June 1

Reports from the mofussil state that centres such as Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sukkur, supplying the majority of the Indian population in Quetta, have gone on mourning on the confirmation of reports that the casualty roll in Quetta is over thirty thousand.

A big crowd gathered at the Multan station hoping to see refugees come from Quetta by the Karachi mail, but went disappointed as the mail was five hours late. The City circles in Lahore, Amritsar, etc., have been thrown into sorrow and with unprecedented poignancy and suspence faced the loss of whole families and loss of lakhs.—A.P.

PASSENGERS TO QUETTA

LAHORE, June 1.

The North-Western Railway announce at the request of Quetta authorities that no passengers are being booked for Quetta excepting genuine relief parties organised by medical authorities or the Red Cross and Government servants proceeding to Quetta on duty.—A. P.

VERITABLE DOOMS DAY

LAHORE, June 2.

"It was Dooms Day to the letter, according to our conception," declared in terrified tones, the twenty injured survivors who were the first to arrive at Lahore at five o'clock this morning from Quetta.

The train was late by twelve hours but an anxious crowd was still waiting at the station. Their hopes of receiving encouraging news first hand were greatly disappointed when told:

"We and a few others, either more seriously injured or attending on the injured are all that is left of the city's population. When day dawned we only saw the 'angrez' (English) and they looked to us like angels come to minister to the wounded."

SUDDEN AND COMPLETE

The arrivals are mostly workmen and from their accounts it appears that the lighter the habitation the lesser was the severity of the blow. It is said that the devastation was as sudden as it was complete and those escaping (in every case by a miracle) did not comprehend the appalling occurrence until realisation of the total loss of lives and property left them nearly demented. Such of them as could stand travel were taken in military lorries to what was left of the station and told that they could go by the next train without tickets.

POLICE FORCE WIPED OUT.

It has been confirmed that the police force has been wiped out and that ninety per cent of the dwellers of pucca or semi-pucca houses have suffered. Among the survivors who arrived was a one-year-old child who had been screened from falling debris by a corrugated iron sheet which falling vertically from the roof was tilted against what was left of the wall. Similarly also, others escaped. One third-floor verandah sleeper found himself gently placed, bed and all, in the middle of the road, but he never saw the other dwellers of that house again.

TRIBESMEN ON SCENE

The survivors said that some tribesmen appeared in the devastated areas in the morning, apparently bent on loot, but they were promptly taken into custody by the military. It is also said that the reported fires were those arising from fires already left burning inside houses or from accidently ignited petrol. They were, however, not serious. —A.P.

HANSRAJ ORGANISES RELIEF FUND

LAHORE, June 1.

Relief funds and relief plans are being organised, the most prominent being the one organised by Mahatma Hansraj, Mr. Mukundlal Puri, M.L.C., and Mr. Khusalchand Khursand, the proprietor of the 'Milap.' Donations led by Sir Gokulchand Narang and Justice Bakhshi Tekchand and others are already being received by them. Bhai Permanand is taking a relief party to Quetta to-night.—A. P.

LUCKY NUMBERS
for the month of
MAY
will be published in the issue of
SUNDAY 9th JUNE

A CRORE AVAILABLE FOR READY SUCCOUR

NON-OFFICIAL SUGGESTION TO GOVT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The earthquake disaster in Baluchistan, being more serious than even the Behar earthquake from the viewpoint of loss of human life, every effort is being made to organise relief. Commendably prompt steps have been taken by the Government of India and the Punjab Government and other authorities to send relief to Quetta by air and by rail. It is not known whether the Viceroy will inaugurate any relief fund.

A suggestion has been going round in unofficial circles here to the effect that the one crore of rupees, already collected in connection with the King's silver jubilee, might be utilised whole sale by way of immediate relief to the sufferers of Baluchistan earthquake in order that there may be no need for any further appeal to the Princes and people of India. It is held that this step will not only be prompt, but also be adequate and His Majesty the King, if approached for remission, will have no objection in giving his sanction in view of the appalling disaster that has overtaken the people of Baluchistan.

A meeting of the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee is to held about the fourth week of June; but in view of the urgency of the need for relief in Quetta, it is suggested that the committee might hold its meeting earlier and consider the suggestion to transfer the amount towards the relief of Quetta sufferers and also keep the present list open for at least two months.

No non-official organisation such as the Congress has so far attempted to move in the matter of relief evidently because the news of casualties is slow to trickle through from the area where telegraph lines have been completely wrecked.

Mr. Satyamurti, who left this afternoon for Bombay "en route" to Madras at the conclusion of the labours of the Select Committee on the Payment of Wages Bill, has sent a telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad who is now in Bombay as follows: "Quetta earthquake disaster appalling. Loss of human life greater than in Bihar. Earnestly suggest you extend Congress sympathy and organise relief promptly."

EYE-WITNESS TELLS HARROWING TALE

KARACHI, June 1.

A prominent Karachi businessman was the first to arrive from the affected zone. Interviewed by the "Associated Press" on arrival by train at Sukkur he stated that he, with four friends, had just returned from a picture and was chatting seated on a mat in the front of his house when he heard terrible rumblings upon which taking fright he ran into the open maidan. Within a few seconds houses crumbled to the earth.

SHOCK LASTS FOR 3 MINUTES.

Enquiries from other passengers in the first train to arrive at Shikarpur revealed that "one anna per rupee was injured, fourteen perished and one saved" according to a Shikarpur Bania (a businessman). Shocks were felt at 3 a.m. and lasted three minutes accompanied by similar minor ones at intervals till 2 p.m

The fatality was severe on account of the fact that the sleepers were trapped in collapsing buildings. The cries of women and children in distress rent the air, but there was no response as the calamity was widespread The station staff except one were crushed under the debris. Passengers came off without tickets. The dead bodies were being burnt or buried with great rapidity to avoid infection and outbreak of epidemic.

SHIKARPUR IN MOURNING

Entire Shikarpur is in mourning for from every home at least there was one victim of the 'quake. The telegraph offices are thronged with persons awaiting replies for queries. Fears are entertained about the supplies of water and rations. The first train brought a large number of passengers, but a few injured and others are expected to arrive later. The train was met at important stations by parties of doctors and nurses with first aid equipment.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES

One passenger declared that eighty per cent were destroyed, fifteen injured and five rescued; but the estimate is slightly exaggerated. Localities completely razed down include Babumohalla, Khandahari Bazar, Gowsala Shikarpur-mohalla, Edward and Sindhi Sarai which are Indian quarters. Of sixteen Indian cricketers who went to Quetta to participate in a match, two namely Durdasmal and Anwar were killed and the rest saved.

FAMILY PERISHES

The entire family of a Hindu teacher including himself, his wife, daughter and son perished. Other stories told that sons and daughters were rescued with bread-winners wiped off and 'vice versa.' A Parsi sessions judge with his wife died and his son was saved.—

FATE OF PARSI COLONY

According to private advices the Bruce Road locality was the scene of a fire involving petrol explosives. Nearby was a Parsi Colony of about 200 for the safety of whom serious doubts are entertained. Excavation work was started by the military and all bodies disposed of. A party of 200 scouts who went there prior to the explosion is safe rendering invaluable assistance. The Collector of Sukkur offered the Railway authorities the Sukkur Barrage Quarters at Sukkur and the Rohri Shed quarters for accommodating the injured A special train arrived from Lahore with 50 to 60 doctors.

TO AID THE STRICKEN.

The Local Young Men's Bohra Association sent a party this morning to Quetta with vacuum flask, tent equipment, foodstuffs and clothing. Private advises here discloses that a high Indian Railway official and Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, were killed.

"It is not now known how many are injured or how many are killed, how many are yet alive and how many buildings are still standing," declared another eye-witness. He added for two days several had no food, roaming in desperation searching for their relatives dead and alive unmindful of the tattered clothes on them.—A.P.

ANOTHER SPECIAL TRAIN FOR QUETTA

Contingent Of About 1,500 Leaves Lahore

LAHORE, June 1.

A third special train left for Quetta from Lahore to-night with a contingent of about 1,500 belonging to various relief parties, including members of Air Force, Red Cross and Salvation Army. A large quantity of foodstuff and medicines also was despatched.

Attached to the train there were 19 wagons full of railway materials. The train runs at 60 miles per hour without stopping anywhere until it reaches Quetta station.

Besides Lady doctors, nurses, medical students and three hundred railway coolies, the train included a number of Railway, Telegraph and Telephone employees, going to replace their killed or disabled brethren.—United Press.

WORK OF AIRCRAFT

SIMLA, June 2.

Account of the splendid part played by the aircraft in relief work has just been gathered from official sources. The Viceregal aircraft flew from Lahore with army nurses; five aeroplanes from Kohat are on their way with four medical officers; ten aeroplanes from Risalpur are conveying seven medical officers; and wireless equipment. Four aeroplanes left Ambala with three medical officers, four aeroplanes have left Lahore with one thousand pounds of medical stores and anti-tetanus serum and two aeroplanes have flown from Karachi with serum and post and telegraph officials.—A. P.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES TO QUETTA

SIMLA, June 2.

Though the telegraph authorities have done their best to carry messages to Quetta, there is immense difficulty in delivering them as it is impossible to find addresses. The trunk telephones are also working but they are not available to the public as the exchange building has been destroyed and there is great difficulty in handling the situation enhanced by the absence of any kind of labour and the staffs of the various departments are busy looking after the relations and property The army signals are rendering great assistance. The earthquake does not seem to have been felt anywhere in the Frontier province nor any report has so far been received from Kabul. Khansahib Gai of Peshawar has offered free provisions for immediate relief to be sent by air.—A. P.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

SIMLA, June 1.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs informed the Associated Press that as an emergency measure only fully paid unregistered articles would be sent to Quetta until further notice.

"Arrangements will be made for the acceptance of money orders and registered mail to Quetta as soon as possible. Telegraph communication is now open to Quetta, but delivery can only be made at the Post Office on people calling there, as no delivery staff is available and the town is in ruins."

The Director of Post and Telegraphs is now in Quetta looking after the arrangements.—A. P.

AMONG VICTIMS OF DISASTER

KARACHI. June 1.

Among the victims of the disaster are fifty persons from Sukkur. The whole family of Mr. Menghraj—an automoble engineer, is wiped out. Similarly out of a family of six only one woman has escaped.—A. P.

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